Wilmington Journal.

Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM BOGART. AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsbero'. esigns and Specifications for Public and with full practical working Drawings. e constructional solidity, convenience of d beauty of form and color, with economy, intending to build, with a knowledge o arrangement, and cost of all improvements

door South of Griswold's Hotel. CLORE & TURLINGTON. SION AND FORWARLING MERCHANTS. Plaster, Cement and Hair

NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. its consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, REFER TO R. Savage, Ca-hier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Bank of N C., do. do. do. Janes, Cashier Branch Bank of N C., do. do. do. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.

GEO. ALDERMAN. TASPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ce at I. T. Alderman's Store. Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage т. н. мекоу & со..

POCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C. W. H. ALLEN,

OMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C. mnt personal attention given to consignments of Na Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or R. C. JOHNSON.

TYSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. here of the patronage in above line is respectfully so personal attention will be given to all or

H. L. HOLMES. AW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET, Aew Journal Building. of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New

Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. C. H. ROBINSON & CO., OMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. ce over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of cess and Water Streets. March 9, 1860, -158 & 29.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM, EALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Baa and other Country Produce.

FREUCH'S HOTEL,

SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY. City Hall Equare, corner of Frankfort street, (Opposite City Hall.) Weals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory.

is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the B .- Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say

THE TARBORO' HOTEL, HE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the interest H. S. Lloyd, dec'd, in this well-known and popular Hotel in the town of Tarboro', has become its sole prietor, and will endeavor to sustain its long-established tion of being one of the best conducted Hotels in the GEO. HOWARD.

42-1t&9t1J RUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 45 MARKET STREET. full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles che attention of Physicians is especially called to the

of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCER-

IES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner rket and Second Streets, Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention

C. POLVOGT,
[JPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C salways on hand and manufactures to order any ar in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large as ment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all oth-

gaged in the Turpentine business. Volice opposite No. 47, North Water street. EDWIN A. KEITH, OMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

flers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale is Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents pe no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded New York for 10 cents per bale.

SMITH & McLAURIN. MMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS WILMINGTON, N. C. HN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.

SEPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. Ar Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street. tember 20, 1860—4-1y

EDWARD MCPHERSON. OMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.

JAMES O. BOWDEN, SSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED AND ALFRED WILMINGTON. N. C. prompt attention to all business in his line. OLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, ry, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilming-NTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the

blic that he is prepared to take contracts in his lines.

He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, TER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put sat the shortest notice May 20—37-1y. s at the shortest notice

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

MMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water

R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. G. Lash, Salem, do. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. INDEPENDENT AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C. ILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,) Wilmington, N. C. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS, ASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; lew Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overall kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectuwill supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill keeperally. work warranted to be as represented. Orders re-Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches. November 11th, 1859-11-1y.

Schools.

SCHOOL AT HAYWOOD. THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE JANUARY In addition to the ordinary Academic course, Military tactics will be introduced; and for this purpose the aid of a competent officer has been secured. Every student will be required to comply with the regulations of this department. No extra charge will be made. Rates of tuition and board as last advertised. For further particulars, address

Dec. 20, 1860—17-3t

A. R. BLACK, Principal.

OXFORD FEMALE COLUEGE.

LITERARY SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL comprises eight permanently organized classes, whose studies commence with the alphabet and are continued in the Elementary Branches, Mathematics, Languages, English Literature, Natural Sciences, and Moral Philosophy, until the minds of the students are properly trained for the duties of life. The investigations and discussions are thorough and comprehensive. Necessary apparatus is freely supplied. The Libraries and Cabinets embrace rare and extensive collections. FINE ARTS SCHOOL.

Special attention is devoted to Drawing, Oil Painting and Embroidery. The various styles of "fancy painting" and "ornamental work" are also taught. MUSIC SCHOOL

Music is taught as a science and as an art. Instruction is given on the Piano, Guitar and Harmonium. Unusual at tention is devoted to Vocal and Sacred Music. EXPENSES.

" College Classes. 20
" Drawing, (materials included,). 12 " Painting in Water Colors,
" Oil Painting, (materials included,). " Wax Work, (materials included.) ... " Embroidery (materials included.)
" Music, (instrument furnished.)

Experienced and thoroughly qualified teachers give their name to their respective departments. Extra charges and needless expenses are strictly prohibited—necessary purchases are made by the teachers. Picayune pedlars are not allowed to enter the premises, and no pocket money is required.

Oxford is situated on the healthy hills of Granville, twelve miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and is connected with Henderson Station by a line of daily stages. The scholastic year is divided into two sessions. The first opens on the first Monday in July, and closes on the last Thursday in November. The second opens on the first Monday in January and closes with the annual commencement on the last Thursday in May.
Students are received for one or more sessions. Corres-

MILLS & CO., Oxford, N. C. pondents will direct their favors to

J. H. HORNER'S CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL OXFORD, N. C.

THE former success of the Principal in making Scholars, notwithstanding many disadvantages, justifies the expectation that, with his present ample arrangements and the excellent system of text books now used in the School. ne will be able to qualify all his pupils that can be induced to apply themselves, to compete for the highest honors in any institution.

The building is commodious and handsomely furnished with chairs and desis. It stands upon an eminence beyond the corporate limits of the town, and near the residence of the Principal. Two of the rooms are set a part for the use of the Literary Eociety connected with the School. The Society aiready has in its Library, a considerable number of well selected books, and holds its session on Friday afternoon of each week. The Schoolastic year is composed of two terms of twenty weeks each. The Spring term opens on the first Monday in January, and the Fall term the second Monday in July of

each year. The entire charge for board and tuition, is \$95 a term. Payment by cash or bond, will be invariably renired in advance. the age and proficiency of the applicant. And it is earnestly hoped that no student will apply for admission who does not expect to comply cheerfully with all the regulations of the School, and to discharge every duty faithfully. December 13th.-16-4w.

S. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't. TERMS PER SESSION

in higher English,... in Languages and higher Mathematics

Wanted.

THE SOUTH IS RIGHT. THE SOUTH IS MONT.

IVE ME YOUR TRADE, as I am in market for a number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, and am determined to pay the highest cash prices. All persons having such property to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, or address me at Elizabethtown, Bladen county.

D. L. BROCK.

MEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C. I. A. POWELL.

[July 12, 1860-46-1y* HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for NEGROES of any agreement of the Southern market.

C. T. STEVENS. Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

25 DOLLARS REWARD. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the morning of the 5th instant, my Negro Man DICK, 24 years of age, about 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches migh, quick spoken, and intelligent. Also, Negro woman SUSAN, (his wife,) and boy child, 2 years old. Susan is about 20 years old, very likely, with very white teeth.

I will give the above reward to have the Negroes delivered to me, or secured in any jail so that I can get them again

WILLIAM H. HOLMES. Clinton, Sampon county, N. C., Nov. 22, 1860.—13-tf.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three month RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.

Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf JERE. J. KING. Aug. 2, 1860 .- 49-tf

TO MILL OWNERS. THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of a new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, No. Ca. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with seven feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.

HARDY HERRING. JAS. H. LAMB. DANIEL JOHNSON. R. W. TATOM.

rurtner particulars relative to the above wheel, can be learned by application to, or addressing the subscriber at Dobbinsville Post Office, Sampson county, N. C.

GEO. W. ARMSTRONG.

December 20, 1860.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges mocerate. and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage.

March 19th. 1860

ROCK SPRING HOTEL. MARY S. McCALEB, PROPRIETRESS. OLD STAND.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the liberal patronage her house has received for the past few years, and would respectfully inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders—either Transient or Regular—on the most liberal terms.

Her house being situated on the South side of Chestant street, below Front, is in a convenient location to business.

Her table will at all times be found amply provided with the best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the beat possible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience to her guest in her power.

A continuance of public patronage is respectfully soficited.

December 11, 1860.—dtf.

TAKEN UP, about the first of November last, at the residence of Seth King, in Stump Sound, Onslow county, a LARGE RED AND WHITE THE COW, weighs, I suppose, about three hundred lbs. The mark is crop and half-crop in each ear. Any person claiming the above, will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take the cow, or she will be dealt with according to law.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY. NAPHTALI EXEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine since, and on the place so daid four models since, a life crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. Ezekiel of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it. THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—From Richmond Enqui-rer, December 12th. 1859.

This famous article can now be bad of the principal Drug-

gists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLI-BLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all hat it is claimed to be.
Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL.

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my kair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER. NAPHTALI EZEKIEL. This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel. Joseph Mayo, Mayor of Richmond. WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 14th. 1860—111-1t-21-12m.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, and Billous Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of missmatic countries. No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with asuse in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. Prevention is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "Cure" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system and prevents the develop ment of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well ass the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whateve: upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease. Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the mias matic poison. A great varity of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail them-

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their accan rarely withstand or evade them. Their nenetrati opening of each Term, accompanied with the statement of properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases.— The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my Amerrections for their use in the following complaints: Costiceness, Hearthurn, Headuche arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restauring of two and strength to the system debilitated by

storation of tone and strength to the system debilitated by AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bron-

Inciplent Consumption, and for the relief of

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation and where its rights and the rest. observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

LOWELL, MASS.

All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.

Jan. 11, 1860. 108-laweow—20-eowly

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents t the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by soft-ening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never any other medicine FAILED, IN A SIN-TO EFFECT A been able to say of the manual state of the same and the say of the same able to sa bsed. Never did we syrup. | know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the correctly, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

istered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly

and overcome connot speedily remewebelieve it the REMEDY IN THE OF DYSENTERY

TEETHING

Vulsions, which, i died, end in death.—
BEST AND SUREST WORLD, in all cases AND DIARRHEA REMEDY IN THE TEETHING | WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, Newis on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Sold in Wilmington N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Feb. 25th, 1860

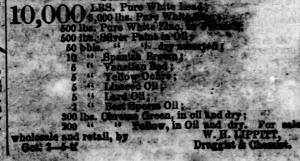
PAIN'TE

PAIN'TE

PAIN'TE

PAIN'TE

Snow White Zinc;
White Gloss Zinc;
White Gloss Zinc;
White Gloss Zinc;
White Gloss Zinc;
Druggist & Chemist.



For Sale and to Let.

TURPENTINE FARM FOR SALE. THE subscriber will sell or rent his TURPENTINE FARM on Black Tom Bay, in the Parish of St. James', Goose Creek, 44 miles from Gaillard a Station, on the Northeastern Railroad, containing 1,500 acres of high Pine land. There are, already cut, 10 crops of boxes from 2 years old, and there are round pines en ugh for 4 or

To one desirous of eng-ging in Turpentine, there are ma ny advantages, and the premises will be found sufficiently well settled. There are accommodations for twenty-five hands, two comfortable dwelling houses, kitchen, corn crib, stables cooper's shed. and the very necessary advantage of an old and long established road to the railroad, that may be hauled over at any season, wet or dry.

For farmi g purposes, the land is well adapted, and the situation is healthy—warranted to be so,—and the range for stock, both summer and winter, is good.

About two-thirds of the tract abounds in yellow pine of the best quality-suitable for milling,-and the home de

mand for timber is fair. I will sell with the place, a full supply of TUPPENTINE and COOPER'S TOOLS. Carts, Wagons, etc.

For any information enquir of the subscriber, on the pre-J. J. BROWNING, D c 20, 1860.-17-2t Jedburg Post Office, S. C.

SALE OF NEGROES. By an order from New Hanover County Court, at December term, 1860, I shall sell, as Executor of T. H. Williams, deceased, at Lillington, in said County, on Friday the 4th day of January next, five or six likely Young Terms-A credit of six months, with notes and approved security.
December 15th, 1860.—d-2tw.

CAPE FEAR LANDS FOR SALE. HE undersigned by virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Bladen County, made at Fall Term, A. D. 80, will expose to public sale at the Court House door in Elizabe htown, on the first Monday of February next, all that valuable Cape Fear River Plantation, known as "Coal Mine," and the adjoining lands, belonging to the heirs of the late John S. Pearson. It consists of a tract of several hundred acres of fertile river land, with its improvements situated on the south-east side of the river, adjoining the plantation of Mrs. Johnson, and about two miles above White Hall's, and of a large body of pine lands adjoining comprising in all nearly 2000 acres. Some of the adjoining tracts are swamp lands. Terms: One per cent of the purchase money required in cash, the balance to be secured by bonds drawing interest from date of sale, and payable in one two and three year H. H. ROBINSON, C. M. E. Elizabethtown, December 13, 1860.-w-tf.

Notice. Great Sale of Perishable Property in Duplin & Wayne Counties!

AVING been left Executor to the last will and testament of the late Buckner L. Hill, I shall, on Thursday, the 27th day of December next, at his late Wayne county residence, near the residence of Mr. Joseph R. Hatch, expose to public sale, on a credit of six months, all the CROF and STOCK on the place. There are some EIGHTY HEAD OF FAT HOGS on the place.
On Thursday, the 3d of January next, the sale will commence on the Goshen plantation, in Duplin county. There is about ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF FAT HOGS, some TEN HEAD OF HORSES AND MULES; some SIXTY or

SEVENTY BALES OF COTTON. The sale will continue from day to day, at both the above places, until the entire perishable estate is disposed of. ALSO, the NEGROES on the above premises will be hired nt for the year 18.1. And on the 10th day of January, 1861, the sale will com mence at the Bear Swamp Plantation, where I shall sell a portion of the perishable estate, several HORSES, MULES, COTTON, TURPENTINE, &c., &c. Terms, six months credit; notes with approved security will be required.

HALSTEAD BOURDEN, Executor.

Nov. 29, 1869. THE SUBSCRIBER will sell to the highest bidder Eleven | Everett Peterson, will be promptly attended to Hundred and Fifty-Four Acres of Good Farming and Turpentine Lands, on the 7th day of January, 1861, situated in Bladen county, on South River, twenty-six miles below Favetteville, about five handred acres of which is No. one farming lands, a large portion of which is good Swamp lands, about one hundred acres in a high state of cultivation: a good two-story Dwelling House with seven rooms and five fire places. Upon said lands are thirty thousand Turpentine Boxes. Conditions of sale made known on day of sale. Sale positive and no mistake. I will sell on accom-

LOVE GROVE FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale this desirable place, situated within one mile of Wilmington, and immediately on the W. & Weldon R. Road. It is susceptible of high improvement, having a clay sub-soil, and would make a desirable place for the cultivation of Vegeta-

bles for market.

Any person desirous of purchasing, may get a bargain by applying early.
TERMS.—One-fifth cash; the balance in one, two, thre and four years, for approved paper, with interest from day of purchase. For further particulars apply to JERE, J. KING, or

THOS. H. HOWEY VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER, desirous of changing his business, offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated on Thos. Randall and formerly of Col. D. W. Jordan, but now N. F. Nixon, Esq. The Plantation contains about 1600 acres, about 1600 of which is excellent Ground Pea Land, and 350 cleared. The improvements are of the very best quality. I will sell in connection with the Plantation, a GROUND PEA STEMMER AND GRIST MILL, six or eight head of MULES AND HORSES, ten or twelve head of OXEN, CARTS AND FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, four BOATS AND SEINS, &c. All of which I will sell for one-fourth cash, the balance on one, two and three years credit, with good security and mortgage on property. Possession can be given 15th of January next. K. H. FUTCH. January next. Little River, S. C., Oct 1st, 1s6).

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a STILL which they desire to sell. It is nearly new, having been run only one year—in size it will hold fifteen barrels, and is complete in all its fixtures. We will sell it on six months' time by giving good City acceptance. Apply to Roux & Co., Fernandina, or to F. M. Myrell, Steambart Agent, Savannah, or to the subscribers.

TEMPLE & BRO.,

Welle, Fle

THE UNDERSIGNED, wishing to go to the West, desires to sell the following property, situated in Elizabethtown, N. C., viz: One-half acre Lot, having thereon newly erected a good Dwelling House properly constructed for family convenience; good Kitchen, Smoke-House, Dairy, Stables, Garden, and Well of Water. The House is pleasantly situated among abundant shade trees, in a very desirable part of the town, and is newly and complete the stable of the s pletely furnished. I will also sell my household and kitchen furniture, together with a large and carefully selected stock of goods now in store, at a most excellent business stand, and will do so upon accommodating terms and at a low price. To a gentleman of good business habits, who wishes to settle himself and family comfortably in North Carolina, I offer a bargain.

B. F. RINALDI,

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possess on of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND IS Well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE. quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand fong. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.

April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I an offering them at a lower price per scre than any in this section. These lands are presonneed by judges to be the action lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Biadem county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwall's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them they and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything opnocaring them before visiting will write, and I will said them immediately. amediately.

Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 21, 1802. 42741

General Notices.

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. JOHN H. FREEMAN respectfully informs the public that he has removed his of-fice from his old stand, to the corner of Market and Second streets, formerly occupied by Dr. Key, where he intends to carry on SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTRY in all its most approved branches. My practical experience for the last twelve years, in Dentistry, is a sufficient guarantee that I will give entire satisfaction

I will also state, that I have made arrangements with one of the best Mechanical Dentists in the Union, who will take charge of the Laboratory, and put up teeth on gold plate cheaper than any other Dentist in town. Vulcanite Rubber put up at the lowest price.
October 2, 1860.—23-2m—6 3m. [Herald copy.]

THE SCHR. ANN MARIA, Capt. Filis, will run regularly between Wilmington and Topsail Sound, touching at the following places: Howard's Landing, Topsail Inlet, Sloop Point, (McMillan's Still,) Sears Landing, via Horse Hammocks. For Freight and particulars apply to the owners.

ticulars apply to the owners,

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS, Wilmington,
or to J. W. J. C. & DAVID C. HOWARD, C. H. ALEXANDER, Topsail Sound, or to Capt. ELLIS, on board.

Having invested our espital in this enterprise, we hope the farmers and friends will not forget that their neighbors are offering them a convenient medium of communication to and from Wilmington. We will work as cheap as any one else for you, and hope, by offering you a good seaman as Master, and, we trust, a reliable man, to merit a share of your patronage. Nov. 29th, 1860.—14 tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. nership, under the name and style of McINTIRE & BROWN, for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods business in Wilmington, N. C.
R. M. McINTIRE,
JNO. BROWN.

WE take the liberty of calling public attention to our no-ice of Co-partnership above. We shall open, on or about ice of Co-partnership above. We shall open, on or the 1st of October next, at 39 Market Street, next do Brown & Anderson's Jewelry establishment, an entirely new stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which have been selected with great care expressly for this market, and which will be offered at the lowest possible rates for cash and to prompt paying customers.

We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, as we shall endeavor at all times to render satisfaction to those who patronize us.

Orders promptly and faithfully executed.

McINTIRE & BROWN. R. M. McIntine, for the past five years with Hedrick & JNO. BROWN, late of Kenansville.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a co-partnership, under the style and firm of Barden

SLAVES.

Having purchased a House and Lot in Wilmington, Having purchased a House and Lot in Wilmington, on Second street, in front of Mr. Currie's Livery Stables, they are building a new Jail for the purpose of securing Negroes. All persons having Negroes for sale are requested to bring them to Wilmington, and give us a showing. As we have made arrangements to sell our Negroes South, we expect to pay liberal prices. We had rather buy our Negroes here, and save the expense of traveling to Richmond and back. and save the expense of traveling to Richmond and back.— We will receive all Negroes brought or sent to our House, take good care of them, and charge reasonable board until such times as they can be sold for the highest prices. One of the firm will be here at all times, ready to accom-acidate or assist customers, the other will be in Clinton, V.C., where all letters addressed to Barden & Peterson, or

B. C. BARDEN, EVERETT PETERSON.

CARRIAGE FACTORY. B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees th He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent

offered in this market, and consists of the following articles:
DRY GOODS. Alpaccas, Delaines, Calicoes, Bleeched and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Usnaburgs, Drills, Canton and Wool Flannels, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Linsey Stripe and Plaids, Negro and Bed Blankets, Bed Ticking, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery.

BOOTS AND SHOES. A fine assortment of these articles as ever opened in this market. Prices at a low rate. Men's Calf, Kip and water-proof Boots: Ladies' Gaiters and Morocco Boots; Misses' and Children's Gaiters and Morocco, Kid and Leather Boots, Farmers' Brogans, Negro Men's, Boys' and Women's

HATS AND CAPS. A variety of Men's, Boys', and Children's Hats and Caps, Negro Wool Hats, by the dozen or single. GROCERIES.

GROCERIES.

Coffee—Rio, Laguayra and Java; Crushed and Porto Rico Sugars; Common & Syrup Molasses; Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Pork, Pepper, Girger, Spice, Cloves, Alspice, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Cigars, Tobacco and Snaff; Sperm and Adamantine Candles; Candies, Raisins, Alum and Table Salt; Crackers, Salts, Salt Petre, Alum, Sulphur, Coperas, Cream Tartar, Soda, Saleratus, Yeast Powders, Indigo, Camphor, Washing and Toilet Soaps, Powder and Shot, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE.

Pocket and Table Cuttlery, Axes, Hoes, Hatchets, Shovels, Locks, Spades, Forks, Coffee Mills, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Kettles, Sauce Pans, Plow Lines, Bed Cords, Shoe Thread, Sein Twine, Meat Cutters and Stuffers, Saws, Trace Chains, Chovels and Tongs, And Irons, Hooks and Hinges, Wooden, Willow and Crockery Ware, Brooms, Matches, Ladies' Baskets and Work Stands, Paint Brusbes, Painted Pails, Tubs, Measures, Plates, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Butter Plates, Preserve do., Goblets, Pickles, Preserve and Butter Plates, Preserve do., Goblets, Pickies, Preserve and Brandy Peaches, Plumbs, Currants, Goose Berries, Damsons, Pine Apples, Nuts, Almonds, Filberts, Butter Nuts, Walnuts, and many articles too tedious to mention.

They take this opportunity of thanking their customers and friends for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and hope by a strict extension to husiness to marris according and hope by a strict attention to business to merit a contin-uance of the same. They earnestly desire all persons to give them a call and examine their stock, both in quality and price, as they feel satisfied that they can pleaseall, even those of the most fastidious taste.

Jacksonville, Onslow Co., N. C., Nov. 1, 1860. 10-tf

AVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VArious exigencies of his profession, and permanently located at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

May be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposite the Masonic Lodge. he Masonic Lodge.

Orders left with Mesars. Blumenthal & Co., will be prompt-

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY. EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES,
Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks,
Harness, Band, String and SoleLeather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of On, Coaca
Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition
Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description
of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest
stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the low-

NOTICE.

Notice of the survive condition of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Aah and Beltory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary.

JNO. MERCER.

JNO. MERCER.

17-tf

do 1 do...do...do....do....do....do....do charged 371 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Solventisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIECUMSTANCES, be admitted.

New Hanover Agricultural Society, WILMINGTON, December 11th, 1860.

The regular meeting of the New Hanover Agricultural Society, was held at the Court House this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The meeting was called to order by the President taking the chair. The first business before the meeting was

the election of officers for the ensuing year. On motion of N. N. Nixon, Esq., Dr. Wm. A. Berry was elected President for the ensuing year, and John H. Murphy, D. McMillan, and R. K. Bryan, Esqs., were elected Vice Presidents. Wm. Reston was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

The following Resolutions offered by Gen. Alexander Mc-Rae, were adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That it is considered of primary importance Resolved, That it is considered of primary importance successfully to carry into effect the purposes for which this Society was organized, that each and every member should make report in minute detail of his operations in the cultivation of the various crops grown by him, including the particulars of preparing the ground and manuring for such crops, especially in such cases in which the products are beyond the usual yield.

Resolved, That it is recommended to the different members of the Society, as well singly as in committees, to visit and examine the growing crops of their fellow members, and ascertain by inspection and mutual conference, the actual mode of culture pursued.

The different tonics introduced as a tending to the second

The different topics introduced-all tending to the good of the Society-were pleasantly discussed by the following

gentlemen, viz :- Gen. McRae, N. N. Nixon, R. K. Bryan, O. L. Fillyaw, H. Nutt, D. McMellan, Dr. Carr, A. C. Smith Mr. Nutt, in the course of his remarks, related the result

of some experiments in drainage, and the application of THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Co-part- salt, showing the benefits to the soil by the first, and the value of the last as a fertilizer. N. N. Nixon, Esq., moved that the meeting appoint a

suitable person to address the Society at its next regular meeting; whereupon R. K. Bryan, Esq., was unanimously appointed to address the Society at its next regular meet-

On motion of Gen. McRae, the meeting adjourned. W. A. BERRY, President.

HANDSOME COMPLIMENT .- Some of the young gentlemen of this place, entertaining a high appreciation of the pastoral labors of the Rev. Mr. Guthrie, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, presented him, on Saturday, a beautiful service of silver. It was a well deserved com-pliment, and reflects credit on both parties. No minster of any denomination here, has been more faithful in pointing out and denouncing the sins of young men, and in warning them to flee the wrath to come. Whatever these young gentlemen meant to express, they have made themselves witnesses to the fidelity of this faithful servant of God.

Mr. Guthrie has endeared himself to our people generally, and will carry with him to his new field of labor in Wilmington, the affectionate regard of our commmunity .- Salisbury Watchman.

ENGLAND PROPOSES TO TAKE CARE OF CAPTURED FRICANS .- Washington, Dec. 18 .- The State Department has received a proposition from the English Government, offering in future to take all the negroes captured by the United States on board slavers for apprentices in the British Colonies. Congress will call for information on the subject."

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as the Administrator of the late William B. Sidbury, at the December Term, 1860, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate to make payment, and those persons having claims against said intestate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

AMOS ATKINSON Adm'r.

AMOS ATKINSON, Adm'r. December 20, 1860. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Riney Jones and wife and others, In equity.

To the Court. Fall Term, 1860.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of the Court of Equity.

New Handware countries the court of Equity. buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who gent an easy riding buggy will give him a call.

May 28th. 1858

39 tf

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers, and the public in general, that they are now receiving and opening their stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which they invite your attention, feeing confident that their stock is equal, if not superior, to any ever offered in this market, and consists of the following articles:

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of the Court of Equity of Term, 1860, of said Court, I shall offer for sale at the Market House, in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, the House, in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, the House, in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, the House, in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, the House, in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, the House, in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, the House, in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, the House, in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, the House, in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, the House, in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, the House, in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, the House, in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, the House, in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, the House, in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, the House, in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, the House, in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, the House, in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, the House, in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, the House, in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, the House, in the town of Said Court, I shall offer for sale at the Market House, in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, the House, in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, the House, in the town of Said Court, I shall offer for sale at the Market House, in the town of Said Court, I shall offer fo with bond and approved security, bearing interest from date of sale.

DuBRUTZ CUTLAR, C. M. E.

Dec. 17, 1860.—86-1t—17-ts.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1860.
George Johnson, Adm'r of Benjamin Johnson, dec'd, Enoch Johnson, Levi Johnson, Josiah Johnson, G. W. Johnson, Thomas Highsmith and wife Tobitha, Gibson Johnson and wife Mary, Charles Bland and wife Rachel, and Isaac

Johnson and wife Ann. PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE TO MAKE ASSETS. T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Levi Johnson, Gibson Johnson, Charles Bland and wife Rachel, homas Highsmith and wife Tobitha, and Isaac Johnson and wife Ann, are non-residents of this State. It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, commanding the said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday of February next, to plead answer, or demur to this petition, or an order of sale will be made as prayed in said petition.

Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday of November, 1860, and 85th year of Ameri-

Nov. 30th, 1860. State of North Carolina.

Daniel Melvin, vs. O. B. Filed November 19th, 1860. Sam'l W. Johnson.)

IT appearing by the affidavit of complainant, that defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, published in the town of Wilmington, for the defendant in the state of the s

Journal, published in the town of Wilmington, for the defendant to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, P. Murphy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of Sampson, the 22d day of November, A. D. 1860.

P. MURPHY, C. M. E. Nov. 29.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us,
James Garrason and F. H. Bell, two acting Justices
of the Peace, in and for said county, upon the oath of James
P. Moore, that Peter, a slave, of dark complexion, medium
size; five feet five or six inches high, rather good looking,
and aged about twenty years, the property of said James
P. Moore, has runaway and lies out, supposed to be lurking
about the county, in Long Creek, Lower Black River and
Upper Black River districts, committing acts of felony and
other misdeeds: These, therefore, are to command the said
Peter, in the name of the State of North Carolina, to surrender himself forthwith to his said master, or some other
person; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be
published at the Court House door, and two other public
places in New Hanover county; and we warn said slave if
be does not immediately surrender himself as aforesaid, it
shall and may be lawful for any person to take him dead or
alive, without accusation or impeachment of any crime
whatsoever. Given under our hands and seals, this 2d day
of August, A. D., 1860. of August, A. D., 1860.

JAS. GARRASON, J. P., (Seal.)

F. H. BELL, J. P., (Seal.)

I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TWENTI-TIVE DOLLARS for the delivery of the said PETER to me at my Plantation alive, or Fifty dollars for his head.

Ang. 9, 1860—50-tf

JAS. P. MOORE. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

where, if necessary.

Dec. 21, 1859.

The understand a Coleman, for the purpose of brying and selling Megro Slaves, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND.

August 1st, 1859.

TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOYER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information has this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of H. A. Colvin, that one slave, PETER, belonging to the estate of Wm. B. Colvin, has run away and lies out, hid and lurking in swamps and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State: These are in the name of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master, or other lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places of said county, and warn said slave that if he does not immediately return to his master, it is lawful for any one to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation ture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 8th May, 1860. JAS. P. SIMPSON, J. P. [L. S.]

Peter is five feet eight or ten inches high, stout and black; ranaway in February, 1869. I will give one hundred dollars for him, dead or alive.

May 24, 1860.—39-tf.

"Things is Working!" From many quarters in the Northern and some in the Southern States, various projects of compromise or adjust ment, are being brought forward, but as yet with little or no effect, since none of these projects came with any more authority than that attaching to their individ-

nal proposers. One of the compromisers is-Thurlow Weed! of the Albany Evening Journal, the especial organ of the elsewhere, earnest groups of earnest men stood engaged Seward party in the State of New York. Weed came in serious converse upon the one topic of the day. out some time since with propositions of some kind | Sometimes the conversation became discussional, somewhich were met by the majority of his party with the times speculative or deliberative, but never noisy or deerv of "No More Compromises"-"No Backing Down," etc. His propositions consist in the passage of what he calls a sufficient, but not revolting Fugitive Slave Bill, and that its passage should be followed by State was differently regarded by different people; all, the repeal of all the "Personal Liberty laws." He however, perceived in it only the sequel of past events. would re-enact and extend the Missouri Compromise | Having taken the stand she had taken for months past, line, or go for Squatter-Sovereignty. That is one South Carolina could neither have receded nor even proscheme, inadmissible and unsatisfactory to the South, crastinated, without subjecting berself to the imputation yet, meagre as it is, scouted by the North, if we are to of braggadocia in language and cowardice in action; judge by the tone of the Republican papers there.

by Wm. Wheeler Hubbell, of Philadelphia, attorney at never had any pluck, and would eat dirt-for such has law, a citizen of Pennsylvania, who is the owner of slaves and real estate in South Carolina. The petition these exponents of the views of Mr. Lincoln. Whether, also sets forth that said Hubbell is the inventor and in the initial steps and preliminary commitments, South patentee of the explosive shell with which all the shell- Carolina has or has not been hasty, may admit of quesguns of the United States Navy are now provided, to tion. That it does so admit, is evidenced by the fact of the amount of fifty thousand. He says, that by express | conflicting opinions being abroad upon that point too. contract he placed the United States in possession of same, according to contract.

the election of officers on issues involving the exclusion which it has been done. of such effects or property from the Territories of the whole he thinks his case a hard one. The North invades his right of property, and the South appears willing to secede and carry it away with her; and most provoking of all, his own invented shells, for the use of which the United States has not yet paid him, may be used to injure his property in Charleston, in the event to arrange matters on the following basis:

low that line. An amendment of the constitution, sufficient reasons to intimidate the most cautious, proproviding for the choice of President and Vice-Presi- vided sound policy, reason, and a sense of justice impel dent of the United States, from the North and South of them to take the step. such line alternately. An amendment that the members of the Supreme Court shall come equally from action of South Carolina derives an importance from each section, and if the number be uneven, then the odd surrounding circumstances above and apart from that one to come from the District of Columbia.

any county wherein the Fugitive Slave law is violated under any pretence or in any manner, by the rescue of violability, upon which the cohesion of the several parts the slave from the custody of the owner or of his agent | depends, rather than upon mere physical force. The or of a United States officer.

Slaves to be promptly submitted to the adjudication of governed. The step taken by South Carolina is the Supreme Court to decide upon their constitutionality. I important as being well calculated to test the power and

property from one State to another, to be protected. family servants in any State, to be protected.

Mr. Hubbell will hardly get his amendments. which may be brought forward in good faith, or may equally disastrous to the Union. If coercion is attemptnot-it is hard to say. People want something effected, and in the attempt southern blood is shed upon tive. They want a cure-not a palliation. No part of southern soil, such will be the aggravation of the existthe country and no kind of business could long stand ing sectional animosity, that all hope for any cordial the crash of such times as are now upon us, or submit to their recurrence. A satisfactory solution or separa- fout of the question. If the secession be peacefully pertion, is the only thing left.

the newly elected member of Congress from the fourth gradually arranged under new combinations. In any district of the city of New York. It seems to contem- way we may view it, the thing is serious. It is true plate a military organization to check any Republican that South Carolina has a population of little if anyattacks on the South. It is said already to number thing over one-thirtieth of the whole population of the some fifty companies, and three thousand men. It is a Confederacy, with a rather larger proportion of wealth:

Little Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, wants to be another Jackson, and threatens coercion. Thus it is that little pretenders imitate really great men mainly in their most doubtful characteristics, just as every poetaster affected a love for gin because that was said to be the favorite tipple of Lord Byron. We are not aware that any of them got a place in the temple of fame, although several of them did get into the watch-house .-The Senator from Tennesee, who never can get above the snobbishness of boasting that he has risen from being a tailor to the exalted position of a demagogue! thinks it his duty to come the Jackson. What might not have been so out of place in the hero of New Orleans is perfectly ridiculous in the Senator from Tennessee .-It is like Tom Thumb trying to wield the sword of Gen-

Once upon a time, the town of Wimlington, endorsed by a Convention of delegates from a large portion of the whole State, and backed by the professional opinion of eminent officers, applied for an appropriation to carry on certain works at the Cape Fear Bar, so as to restore of the occasion, and it, and not coercion, did avert the state of things existing before the navigation had them. been injured by works erected by the United States herself. Mr. Johnson, then a member of the House, was shocked at such an application, denouncing it as unconstitutional, while at the same time he was for despoiling the Government and pauperising the spirit of the people by donations of land under the name of a "Homestead Bill." At the time we allude to. Mr. Johnson was repaired. The influence of time is potent if allowed to a member of the House and of the Committee on Commerce of that House. We can stand some demagogueism, but not too much. A man falls, instead of rising. when from the position of an honest mechanic, however ignorant, he sinks down to that of a mousing demagogueical politician, such as we believe Andrew Johnson to be, and have believed him to be ever since the time and occasion above referred to.

We do not want to be misunderstood although we feel pretty certain of being misrepresented in reference to this matter. We don't care what Mr. Johnson's occupation once was, so it was honest, but we are sick of politicians flaunting their devotion to the people and ing to them in convention. In or out of the Union their respect for the people while they as pertinaciously these things ought to be done and are essential to be talk about having risen from the people! There is mousing politicians rise above their own demagogueism.

The Steamer Carolina, Capt. Lockwood, arrived this morning from Fernandina via Charleston. She brings about 25 white passengers, and 250 negroes, the latter having been at work in Florida this year, and now going home to spend the Christmas holidays. She has two flags flying, on one of which is the Palmetto tion, was adopted to prevent unnecessary trouble or extree and one star, and on the other the Palmetto, a bale citement. of cotton, and two stars; the latter intended, we suppose, for South Carolina and Florida.

Daily Journal, 20th inst. Councillors of State.—The following gentlemen have been elected Councillors of State for two years, to wit :-- Council Wooten, of Lenoir ; John W. Cunningham, of Person; W. A. Ferguson, of Beartie; J. F Graves, of Surry; David Murphy, of Cu'mberland; J. clamation, calling together the members of the Legisla-

From the Daily Journal, 21st inst. Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon we announced, in an extra, that the sovereign convention, in session at Charleston, had passed the formal declaratory resolution, proclaiming the secession of that State from the confederacy.

This news spread rapidly, and although no other action could reasonably have been looked for, considering the precedent course of South Carolina, still, anticipated as it was, the effect of its actual occurrence was grave and startling. At various points, at street-corners and monstrative.

Of course, from the known differences of opinion ex isting in this community, the course of our neighboring Another queer document is a petition to Congress, organ of Mr. Lincoln, that the chivalry were all cowards, been the complimentary tone of reference indulged in by

However, for weal or for woe, the thing is done, said shell, but the United States has not paid for the and under existing circumstances, the doing of it possesses an interest and importance far above what it de-He maintains that his rights of property in slaves and rives from the wealth, population, or territory of the other effects, are invaded by the Northern States, by very respectable, gallant and impulsive little State by ifying kind .- Daily Journal of yesterday.

It is a serious thing, even when the future is all clear claims that he has a right to take his slaves to the com- rious thing to leave sight of land and trust ourselves to mon territories, and be protected in holding them. He the staunchest barge, upon the plainest voyage, and uncomplains of the personal liberty bills of the Northern, der the most smiling skies, with the friendliest port and of the secession of the Southern States. Upon the ready to receive us. How much more serious is it if clouds and darkness shut in the horizon? Some are sanguine of a speedy settlement and the most flattering being treasurer of an anti-slavery society. The letter prosperity; others foresee nothing but storm and suffering, ruin and desolation. The medium may lie between, although we must be aware that any serious change, however advantageously it may ultimately result, must of a collision. Therefore, Mr. Hubbell begs Corgress be accompanied by present disturbance and immediate loss. There are sufficient reasons to give pause to the The establishment of the Missouri line, with posi- most sanguine, before setting out upon an adventurous tive protection to slavery in all the Territories be- voyage-before taking a fresh departure :-- there are not

We have said above, and we repeat here, that this

attaching to the State by which it is taken. It is the The value of the s'ave property to be recovered from first step which costs—that step has been taken. In a government like this, it is the prestige of union-of inlatter might possibly maintain a connection, but never All State acts relating to the rendition of Fugitive a voluntary union, depending upon the consent of the The right in transitu with African slaves or other the inclination of the General Government for coercion. It will be seen how far the threats of "whipping in" Also, the right of sojourning for a limited time with will be carried. Would that such a test could be avoid-We might allude to various other programmes, all of er peaceful or otherwise, it appears to present an issue Union being ever again formed or maintained would be mitted, the missing link will weaken the tractive power We see a queer movement by James E. Kerrigan, of the whole chain. Other links will drop off and be but there is to be considered that the secession of her Senators, together with the secession the Senators from Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, which may be regarded as certain, will wholly destroy the last hope for anything like justice or equality in the Senate of the U. States, while the loss of the Representatives from these States will make the Northern freesoil predominance still more overwhelming. The most Union-loving feel that thus either a reconstruction of the basis of our existng confederation, or secession may become a practical

The wisest men of former days felt that force alone could not long preserve a Union like that which the American people wished to preserve, or deemed worth preserving, and thus much as the advocate of force are in the habit of referring to Gen. Jackson and nullification, there is no doubt but that the first and ablest men living in the country, appreciated the gravity of the occasion, and the Compromise Tariff of 1832 was a most patent evidence of this fact. Say what we please, that compromise was made to avert or avoid the difficulties

The Douglasites and the Lincolnites are all dissatisfied with Mr. Buchanan for what they call his want of energy in dealing with South Carolina and other States professing secession notions. We think they are wrong. Mr. Buchanan does not wish to open a wound that can never be healed-to make a breach that can never be operate, and if no insuperable barrier is interposed to anybody. prevent its operation. Mr. Buchanan knows that he can save nothing now by force-he wishes to do nothing that would render reconstruction impossible, or prevent friendly alliance in the interim. From all we can see, read, learn or understand, the course of Mr. Lincoln will be very different. Collisions may occur at our very doors, troops may march upon our very soil. Is cated with or consulted with by the Governor, but until sues may be presented to us that must be met.

North Carolina ought not to be without a sufficient military organization and a definite policy. She ought to pass the act for arming her citizens and for appealdone, and we trust that neither old party rancour nor nothing higher in this country than the people. Let new-born personal vindictiveness and factiousness will be allowed to defeat or defer measures essential to the interests and the honor of the State.

> The South Carolina delegation in Congress, re-This mode of procedure, rather than a verbal resigna-

Col. ASHMORE passed through here on Monday on his

Governor PICRENS, of South Carolina, has issued his

The Governor of Tennessee has issued his pro-J. Long, of Northampton, and W. S. Hilliard, of Bunture of that State on the 7th of January, 1861, to take action on the present state of the country.

Yesterday passed off quietly enough as a general thing, though it is much to be questioned whether the principles of the temperance society could be said to have been soe, making the sum \$1,000,000, was not adopted. wholly triumphant. But then it rained, and it was chilly and uncomfortable generally speaking, and so so, of a meeting held in that county. The resolutions repeople felt the temptation to take a little-just a little, to keep out the fog, and the damp, and the blue devils, and all and sundry the rheumatism, and the gout, and the toothache, and the neuralgia, and the diptheria, and the collywobbles, and to rectify the painful feeling of imuniosity common to all mankind just now; such being the temptations to smile, two or three people yielded to these temptations and did smile; for, saith Major Monsoon. What are temptations good for, if not for the pleasure of yielding to them? Otherwise we might as well have no temptations, gravely adds the Major.

And it is said that several persons enjoyed the official hospitalities of the town as dispensed at the guard-house. The guests there were quite polyglot in their dialects, and cosmopolitan in their origin, not to say enthusiastic in their demonstrations.

The more sedate and serious went to Church vesterday. We got a file of the New York Ledger and read the thrilling story of the Pirate of the Sands or the she would have verified the prophecies of the Chicago | Clam Fisher with the RediNose-a Tale of Vengeance! D. Q. I's mustered in small force, and were not rampant by any means. Towards the close of the day we heard an enthusiastic and philosophical person, with two quarters, a dime and a half dime in his hand, enunciate a great truth in the words following, to wit : " Talk's daawk, but it takes money to get the wh(ick)iskey." To-day all is quiet—the sun shines out and appa-

French.

Without going into unnecessary detail, the history of the affair appeared to be that some weeks since a letter was mailed at Lillington, N. C., directed to Wm. H. Anthon, 16 Exchange Place, New York, said Anthon was signed on behalf of the Doddrige Cadet Company, by R. Pigot, Secretary, and said that there would an insurrection on the 22d December: that there were concerned in the scheme some 40 whites, 90 or 100 slaves, and 40 or 50 free negroes; said they had some guns, swords and axes, but wanted ammunition, and. drige being Captain of the Doddrige Cadets. The writer further said that the slaveholders had whipped him on the night after the election and he was bound to have revenge, etc. The plan stated was first to seize days "before the Union was consolidated !" the fort at the mouth of the river, where they could maintain themselves against any odds. Anthon was requested to show the letter to Horace Greely, and other

especially as, two days after the date of the letter to Anthen (27th Nov.) the postmaster at Magnolia received a letter from Lillington enclosing stamps with a request ed, but we fear it cannot. The secession of South Carothat any letters for P. Doddridge should be forwarded Doddridge letter a letter was mailed and forwarded in accordance with direction. The writer was found to be mere boy, of somewhere between sixteen and seven teen, named Solon Larkins, who was arrested last week. Two other persons were also taken up on suspicion. The youth, who is quite intelligent, has always borne a good character, and is the son of highly respectable parents, admitted the writing. Had never talked about it to anybody. He wanted to fool the Abolitionists .--If he had got the money his object was to have started a job printing office with it and returned it in a short

> Sundry witnesses were examined to prove the character of the defendant—the interest he had taken in getting up a military company at Lillington-his zeal in the cause of Southern rights, etcetera. Evidently the letter was a boyish freak, highly blameable, but not cognizable under the statute. There was a circumstantiality about its statements that demanded that it should be looked after. Before the Harper's Ferry affair, high reluctance on the part of Commodore Kearny to take a officials received warning apparently less reliable than hostile position against the Southern people, which in this, and committed a serious mistake in neglecting to the present disturbed position of the country he might attend to it. T. D. Meares, Esq., member for Brunwick, be required to do, if not under the present administraand Mr. Stanford, one of the Commoners from Duplin. came down from Raleigh to see if there was any discoveries to be made. The whole matter would have passed and has been long intimate with the Southern people. off quietly but for an inadvertent publication in the Goldsboro' Rough Notes. Like the rest of us, sometimes, the Editor of the Notes failed to exercise his usual

> A young man named Taylor and Mr. T. M. Chatno evidence whatever to connect them with the affair in \$800 .- Daily Journal of yesterday. any way, they were promptly discharged. The only thing that appeared to point at Mr. Chatterton at all was the name of "P. Doddrige." It would seem that for a short time, Mr. Chatterton who formerly went to sea, had, after a common usage, among seamen called himself W. H. Daughters, never P. Doddridge. Even a Black Republican, and it was proved that he had while passing as Daughters always received letters from made use of expressions of a hostile and dangerous nathe North as Chatterton. There was evidently no ground of suspicion against Mr. Chatterton in this or any other case. He proved as good a record upon the question of fidelity to the institutions of the State as for the wide sea .- Charleston Courier, Dec. 21st.

The young man Larkins was discharged. He had acted wrongly, but evidently without hesitation or reflection, and certainly without complicity with anybody. It will be a lesson to him.

B. V. Carroll, Esq., postmaster at Magnolia, and others, so far as was deemed necessary, were communithe accidental publication made no one outside even suspected that anything was "out."

The authorities here were very properly put on their guard, and had the thing but a real plot it would equally B

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING .- A correspondent in the last issue of the Wilmington Herald, makes quite a pother over the alleged fact that the South Carolina ordinance of secession referred to that State simply as Carolina without the qualifying word South. The only hitch in the correspondent's case is that the fact is not so -the ordinance distinctly says South Carolina. David signed on Monday, their resignation being in writing. Crockett had a saying, or they attributed to him the saying "First be sure you're right then go ahead." The telegraph, for brevity and to save expense, taking it for bly to-day at 12 of granted that it would be understood, may have omitted Combinationers, research the word South. The ordinance, as printed in the It has been

A correspondent, sending us a marriage notice, Proclamation, declaring the State sepacate from, and says: "States may go out of the Union, but men and

> THE STATE TO BE ARMED !- Mr. Erwin's bill appro priating \$300,000 for the purchase of arms and tions of war, passed the Senate on Tuesday, by a 43 ayes to 3 noes.

Mr. Barringer of Cabarras, presented the resolutions gard dissolution as inevitable. Mr. Barringer said that Cabarrus was a unit for sufficient guarantees or prompt

Mr. Brown replied to Mr. Barringer. In the House on Tuesday, Mr. Person from the Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill con-

cerning County Courts in Columbus.

The bill for arming the State passed its first and econd reading; an attempt to suspend the rules so as to put it on its third and final reading, failed of getting the requisite two-thirds.

In the Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Thomas, from the committee on internal improvements, reported the bill for the completion of the Wilmington, Charlottee & Rutherford Railroad, recommending its passage, with

mendments. A letter from the Governor, with report of the Deep River Commissioners, was received in both Houses.

Among other resolutions introduced was one by Mr. Hall, of New Hanover, to the effect that if by the 4th John Kuner is getting ridiculous. It is time to slay of March there was not an entire reaction in the North-John. John is ready to secede-to gin out. John is ern minds, and guarantees given, it was the duty of in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, nowhere now. He is hardly the ghost of a John. The North Carolina to leave the Union. Mr. Hall ac- whereby the Constitution of the United States of dressed the Senate ably and at length in support of his America was ratified, and all acts of the General As-

> Mr. Brown replied to Mr. Hall, and the debate was participated in by Mr. Eure and others against the reso- the Union now subsisting between South Carolina lution, and by Mr. Thomas of Jackson, Mr. Taylor of and the other States, under the name of the United Brunswick, and others in its favor.

In the House on Wednesday little was done. A Joint Committee of the Senate and House was appointrently if repentance be first step towards conversion we may look for a revival of a remarkable and most ed- ed to receive the Commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi.

On Monday last the investigation of the rumored in- Yesterday (I'hursday,) both houses adjourned until surrection in this and the adjacent counties took place 7ht January, 1861. We) had the pleasure of meeting people of the United States, as a lawful right. He before us, to sever old ties and associations. It is a selat the Court House here, before his Honor, Judge Mr. Shaw, of New Hanover, who got down this morning, looking remarkably well.

The Palmetto Flag in Cuban Waters.

A correspondent of the Cuban Messenger writing from Matanzas under date of the 14th inst, says that one of the vessels in that bay displayed a few yards of bunting which then composed but a fanciful combination of various colored stuffs : and which when the New Year bursts upon us may flutter in the winds of heaven the defiant banner of a proud and wealthy nation.

The correspondent speculates upon the fate of the new emblem, which may hereafter be a worthless rag or perbesides, were short of money, and could not borrow any haps its gay folds may be, some day, the tattered and more for fear of attracting attention. The letter fur- gory shroud that shall wrap and honor the corps of one ther said that \$200 were immediately necessary, and who has "deserved well of the Republic!" The corresshould be sent to P. Doddrige at Magnolia, said Dod- pondent adds: "If it is ever officially raised, may that banner be sustained and unsubdued; but let us still hope that it may be only of value in future times to some collector of antiquarian trifles, as a relic of the

The flag is now officially displayed. Its fate is a ter under the name of Minute Men, or Sons of the thing of the future. Of the future who can speak with South.

THE FIRING.—We neglected to notice as an incident This letter was forwarded to Governor Ellis by the of the firing on Friday that Captain Powell, of the parties receiving it in New York. The Governor, Schooner Alba, fired gun for gun in response to those although there were some things in the letter that crea- of the Minute Men, and in recognition of the same event. necessary in these critical times to have it investigated, of the river was 101, the extra gun being in honor of Senator Wigfall, of Texas, whose advanced position has made him the target for almost unmeasured and unmitigated abuse on the part of the more ultra opponents of his views and of the interests of the South generally.lina derives further importance from the fact that wheth- to Lillington. In order to detect the writer of the P. This last gun was loaded and fired by B. W. Berry, Esq., in token of his approval of Senator Wigfall's

> In regard to the hoisting of the flags too, we are in formed by those who made enquiry, that they were generally hoisted out of respect to the demonstration. We do not say, of concurrence with secession views, for of that we have no knowledge.

> RESIGNATION OF COMMODORE KEARNEY .- COMMOvy, has addressed the following letter to the President: PERTH AMBOY, New Jersey, Dec. 21, 1860.
>
> Sir:—It is with deep regret that I find myself so situated, professionally, as to request to be placed upon the Reserved List of the Navy, or otherwise to tender my resignation of the commission I hold as Captain.

I am very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
LAWRENCE KEARNY.
To Hon. James Buchanan, President of the U. States. The Journal of Commerce says that this resignation or request to be placed on the retired list arises from a slave trade. tion, at least under that of its successor. He had served on the Southern coast in the war of 1812-'15.

Last evening about 6 o'clock, the Dwelling house at Mr. Jere J. King's plantation, "Lovegrove," was burned down. No one bad been living there for some time

SENT AWAY .- Captain Horton, of the schooner Charles Dennis, was ordered to leave the port of Charleston on Thursday by the Vigilance Committee.

This person admitted, in the course of his examina tion before the Committee, that he had avowed himself

The Committee gave him two hours to leave, but the gentleman made all haste to get away from the bateful Metropolis, and in twenty minutes was heading his craft

The vessel above referred to came here on Saturday when she was stopped before getting up to town, Captain Horton and crew promptly transferred to a vessel bound to New York, and a new Captain and crew placed on board the Dennis.

RALEIGH, Thursday, Dec. 20th, 1860.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—There was quite an interesting time in the Senate on yesterday. The occasion was the consideration of a resolution introduced by the Senator from New Hanover, Eli W. Hall, Eeq. The debate was an able one and participated in by Messrs. Hall, Taylor, of Brunswick, and Thomas, of Jackson, on the one side, and Messrs. Brown and Sharpe on the other.

It was the first effort of Mr. Hall in the Senate. He canvassed the whole subject of our federal relations, and his speech was characterized throughout with great ability and eloquence. We have had many able speeches during the present session upon the same subject, but this effort of Mr. Hall is among the very best; it is hoped that he will yield to many solicitations to furnish it for publication. Mr. Hall was not among that class who were disunionists per se, no

RY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, December 20. SENATE - Yesterday Mr. Johnson of Tennesee, made powerful speech against the right of secession, in which be favored coere

Gen. Lane defended the South : said the Republican have defeated the Democrats of the North on the battle field before invading the South.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21st, 1860. In the Senate yesterday Mr. Pugh made a powerful and affecting speech against coercion.

A Committee of thirteen was appointed on Mr. Pow ell's resolutions. The House passed the Pacific Rail Road bill, and ad journed over to Monday next.

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

SECESSION ORDINANCE PASSED. CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 21, 1860. The Convention rassed the ordinance of secession yes erday afternoon, at fifteen minutes after one o'clock.

unanimously, as follows: We, the people of the State of South Carolina, it Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is bereby declared and ordained, that the Ordinauce adopted by us in Convention on the twenty-third day of May, sembly of this State, ratifying Amendments of said Constitution, are hereby REPEALED; and that States of America, is hereby DISSOLVED.

The signing of the enactments was to take place at six o'clock last evening.

There was great excitement; salutes fired, display ing of flags, parades, &c., &c., on the announcement of the result of the deliberations of the Convention.

LATEST FROM SOUTH CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 22d, 1860.

Ex-Governor Adams, with Messrs. Orr and Barnwell, have been elected Commissioners to treat with the Government at Washington. Yesterday, the Convention debated the commercial,

revenue and postal ordinances. Last night there was a grand torch-light procession of several thousand Minute Men. The City is alive with excitement. Hon. Caleb Cushing was here and spent a few hours.

and then returned to Washington. Subject of his mission unknown. The following Cities have celebrated Secession: Me-

bile, New Orleans, Pensacola, Montgomery, Norfolk,

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 24th, 1860. The Commissioners started for Washington this mor-

A company, eighty men strong, arrived yesterday from Savannah for the purpose of tendering their services to the Governor in case of emergency. They mus-

FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 26th, 1860. It has been stated in Convention that South Carolina has no league or compact with any European govern-

formally to notify the other States of the withdrawal of South Carolina. A resolution was adopted to send Commissioners to each of the slaveholding States, asking their co-operation by general Convention.

MISSISSIPPI FOR SECESSION. JACKSON, MISS., Dec. 22, 1860.

The election for the Convention on Wednesday, resulted in a large majority of delegates in favor of imme diate and separate secession.

GOV. HICKS FOR UNION.

BALTIMORE, December 22. Governor Hicks tells the Commissioner from Missis sippi that Maryland is the greatest sufferer from Northern depredations, but prefers to exhaust all means before seceding. He is corresponding with the border States dore Kearney, the second on the Active List of the Na- and will be guided by their action in regard to calling together the Legislature. The whole reply is couched in friendly but emphatic language.

PUBLIC MEETING IN NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 21, 1860. There was a great meeting beld here last night .-Resolutions were passed which recommended National State Conventions; opposing coercior, favoring arming the State, and against re-opening the African

LAWRENCE'S HOTEL BURNT. RALEIGH, N. C, Dec. 21. Lawrence's Hotel in this city was consumed by fire early this morning. It is believed to have been acci-

dental. EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON_TREMENDOUS DEFALCATION. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24th, 1860.

The city was much exeited yesterday by rumors from the South, and by the knowledge that an extraordinary investigation going on at the Department of the Interior by several Cabinet officers, legal advisers and police, patriotic appeal to his fellow-men in favor of the University and no doubt it was set on fire. A few articles that had finally disclosed that Godard Bailey, clerk in that terton were taken up on suspicion, but there appearing were in the house were saved. Loss about \$600 or Department, had abstracted and disposed of eight hundred and thirty thousand dollars in State bonds belonging to the Indian Trust Fund under his charge. Bailey is said to have informed on himself. He is now in jail

> On Saturday in the Senate Committee of thirteen every proposition was voted down by the Republicans who have now assumed a position of determined oppo sition to any concession or compromise.

awaiting further examination.

EXCITEMENT AT PITTSBURG. PITTSBURG, PA., Dec. 26, 1860.

Intense excitement prevailed here on the 24th in conse quence of its being made public that U. S. Quarter Master Taliaferro was negotiating for the shipment from Alleghany Arsenal of 78 guns to Newport, near Galveston Island, Texas, and 46 to Ship Island, near the Belize, at Mouth of the Mississippi. These are new forts, never yet mounted. The guns are ten inch Columbiads down to 32 pounders.

Indicate and separate secession of the line.

3d. That we approve of President Buchanan's plan of reconciliation of the difficulties existing between the States and the people of the North and South.

4th. That we entirely disapprove of the message of Gor.

4th. That we entirely disapprove of the message of Gor. Leading Democrats telegraphed to countermand the

orders, saying that the people would not allow the guns o be removed.

There is a call in circulation addressed to the Mayor o convene a meeting of citizens. The feeling against allowing the guns to be removed South, is almost unan

It is reported that muskets, shells, balls, and cavalry ents have already been shipped. FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26th, 1860. Was very quiet. Bailey the defaulting, Clerk Yesterday was very quiet. Bailey the demanding of the was bailed in the sum of three thousand dollars. Russell (Mail Contractor, who got the bonds from Bailey,) failed for trial. Bail to the amount of half a mi required Pare are rumore that there will be other ar

Gov. Houston convenes the Legislature of Texas on he 21st of January; the Convention of the people nests on the 28th. Secretor is in the accordant.

Ex. Jour's, N. F., Dec. 22, 1860.

hanged. The sales on Monday and Tuesday 18,000 bales. Flour has advanced 6d. Wheat advan-1d. to 3d. Corn advanced 6d. Provisions were no quotations given. Consols closed at 92% a 92%

The City of Baltimore had arrived out. The Fulton brings \$600,000 in specie. Her game news is unimportant.

The City of Manchester off Cape Rate ST. JOHNS, Dec. 24.—The steamship City of Man chester, from Liverpool on the 12th, via Queenston the 13th, passed off Cape Race this morning; all The London Times censures the attitude of g

some rights to contend for; namely, rights of free to LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13th, 1866 Rosin dull. Common 4s. 9d a 4s. 10d.

Carolina, but admits that the Southern States

MESSES. EDITORS :- We all admit that imminent peril. One of the States is about to see has not already formally seceded. The Black Re President elect has declared that in his opinion sec treason, and should be put down by force. His friends have responded to this sentiment by recent ene hundred thousand Wide-Awakes, who are placed to this administration under all circumstates. sustain his administration under all cir ent Southern States have determined not to allow t We may not secede, but is it not an important ganize and arm the militia. The people, w ganize and arm the militia. The prople, whenever they have spoken, have declared in favor policy. The Senate (all thanks be given to its Rights Representatives) has responded by the passibill appropriating three hundred thousand dollars effect to this policy. A good deed, well done House will do the same when it can reach it. heartily applaud the ensetment of this patriotic n was with deep sorrow and indignation that I with reckless and unprincipled opposition made to In the Senate it was fought inch by inch. Ev e manœuvre was resorted to, to defeat it. sumed one days session. A similar mode of o evinced on yesterday in the Senate. Was it

or reliable principle in this opposition? The ultimate re on its passage through the Senate "being 47 in its faron 3 against it," shows that there was none.

How can Legislators who thus strive to incite parts. ing on such an important measure stand before their con nents. I do not condemn any man for being a submission.

He may be honest and conscientions in his opinion. we had better submit to all impending evils, than to is the danger of forming a new government. A difference upon the honor or patriotism of any one. But it is not oner and integrity of their State, but their homes and in converting our happy family hearths into dens of fears a as to drag partyism into a debate on this subject. If the people of our State could be furnished with a full account Tuesday's debate in the Senate, and Monday's in the Home of Commons, my word for it, the submission orators was

be held to a strict reckoning.

Correspondence of the Journal. MESSES. EDITORS: Why don't North Carolina wake pl Is she going to sleep on until all her sisters of the South are out of the Union? That man who cannot now see that is no hope for the South in the Union, is totally blind. is no hope for the South in the Union, is totally blind. Those patriotic men of the North who have always stoody manfully for the rights of the South, are now pursuing; course (though they do not so intend it) calculated to right firm, fast and forever, the chains which have been forgeth bind the South. They are holding Union meetings and only upon the South to hold on—wait; do not second its wait until a revolution is effected in public sentiment her.

Now, Messra. Editors, my own opinion is, that if the South waits in this Union, until a revolution in the sentiment of Northern fanaticism is brought about, she will wait uni doomsday. And it seems to me that this ought to be app. stead of advising the South to wait, they show Go to work at once and absolve yourself from a lallegiang

to a Government which is soon to be ruled by Abolifie Fanaticism-this is the only hope for you; We are jou friends, but we are powerless and cannot help you. Talk about a revolution in the public sentiment of fe North being brought about within the next six or twee months! Such reasoning, it seems to me, is perfectly falls cious. Thirty-five long years of hard work, with an abdant material of men and money, have been expended building up this public sentiment. It is deep, deep senting the fanatics as firmly believe that their fanatic in sign as the worshippers of Mohammed believe that the Kerat right. Let the Southern States second from the Unit while it is yet day"—form a Southern Confederacy in

years to come, the patriotic and liberty-loving men of the North can expel from their midst this rank and foul famil-cism, then the two sections can unite and establish a Union that will be worth preserving to the last ages.

When I saw you last, I was under the impression that the election could be held over again, Lincoln would be defeated; but since I returned to this city, that impressor

has been entirely removed.

This blow falls heavily upon the noble city of New Yet, which has always shown herself to be true in defending the rights of the South under the Constitution; and the South doubt not, will always hold in grateful remembrace, the patriotic citizens of this Metropolis, who have so mandaly battled for her rights.

The Black Republicans threaten to coerce any secolist States; but let me say to you, that there is a muttering here

which is deep and strong; its smothered tones are only is beginning to be heard; but let an attempt be made to sale Abolition troops to subjugate the South, and it will be head in tones of thunder. Whenever they marshal their fores to make war upon the South, they will find "a foe worth loving sons of the North will never fold their arms quietly, and allow an army of Abolition fanatics to make a desent upon the law-abiding citizens of the South.

Union Meeting in Columbus County.

Upon short notice, about eighty citizens of this com ty met in Whiteville on the 15th instant, when Rober M. McRackan, Esq., was called to the Chair, but is consequence of bad weather, the meeting adjourned the 21st inst., when over two hundred and fifty person Whigs as well as Democrats, met in the Court House and were called to order by the Chairman, who explain ed the object of the meeting. Mr. Wright Lennon and A. J. Troy, Esq., were requested to act as Secretarist By request, the Rev. Haynes Lennon opened the meting with prayer.

On motion of Col. J. Maultsby, a committee of seven members was selected by the Chairman to prepare rest lutions expressive of the opinions of the meeting. The Chairman appointed the following persons on said committee: Col. J. H. Stephens, J. A. Maultsby, William E. Marlow, Zaccariah Wright, John W. Gore, and Thomas Barefoot, who retired. During their absence Mr. John Meares was called out, and made a good and At the close of his remarks, the committee on resolations returned, and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were singly and collectively adopted

with but two dissenting:
WHEREAS, Our fathers, with a sense of practical experiments. ence, (for our future national protection and prosperly in their wisdom drafted a constitution and form of gover ment which, for upwards of seventy years, have been attion's boast and the world's admiration: Therefore be it Resolved, 1st. That we regard the U ion of the States. Resolved, 1st. That we regard the U-ion of the Stais when preserved in its fairness and equality, by a just observance of all the guarantees of the Constitution, as an it estimable blessing, and the best form of government the world has ever seen; and, therefore, we hold it to be a high and solemn duty, incumbent on every citizen, to exhaust every effort for its preservation consistent with or safety and honor.

2d. That while we acknowledge and feel the present state of affairs to be in the highest degree threatening and de-

of affairs to be in the highest degree threatening and dis-gerous to our rights and our security, we are not without hope that prudence, moderation and patriotism may find a remedy in the Union: and, therefore, we are opposed to im-mediate and separate secession on the part of North Caro-lina.

5th. That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded

our Senators and Representatives in our Legislature as Congress of the United States, to be by them laid before their bodies. Before the final adoption of the resolutions, seren members, to wit : J. A. Maultsby, J. H. Stephens,

Powell, J. W. Owen, and J. W. Gore, addressed meeting, and the Chairman read, with force and the the great speech of Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were dered to be sent to the editors of the Wilmington Her ald, Wilmington Journal, and Raleigh Standard, with

the request that they publish the same.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

R. M. McRACKAN, Chairman. A. J. TROY.

WRIGHT LENNON, | Secretaries.

A respectful portion of the citizens of Island Cree precinct, (Duplin county,) having solicited Mr. William J. Houston, to deliver an address at Island Creek Mar. ter Ground, upon the present political aspect of the country, and he having signified his willingness to the same, notice is hereby given, that Mr. Housron will be at the above named place on Saturday, 29th inst. hope to see a large portion of the good citizens of Di Herald please copy.

THE ALABAMA NAVY.—The Mobile Tribune that Captain S. S. Taylor has rigged out a school mounted two heavy guns, and taken on board fifty hards to tive, well drilled sea rovers, with which he intends to be a labama coast. J. W. Eager, Esq., Secretary of the Sampson County Agricultural Society, requests us to state that an error occurred in reporting the list of premiums shall be my people, and thy God my God."

Sir, we have in the county of Onslow a company of Cavalry, the best drilled and as fine looking men as North-Carolina affords. stead of J. R. Beaman and L. A. Powell. Mr. Powell was not a competitor.

For the Journal. arge meeting of the citizens of Upper Black River Disassembled at Harrell's Store on Friday, Dec. 21st, an expression of their opinions relative to the quesy agitating us, when, on motion of L. High Owen Feanel' was called to the chair, and G was requested to act as secretary. on motion of Jas. Kerr, appointed a committee of tracted country. onsisted of the following gentlemen: Dr. J. Fighsmith, N. H. Fennell, Jas. Kerr, S. J. C. W. McClammy, Jr. The committee retired, a short absence, returned and reported through man the following preamble and resolutions.

unanimously adopted: the present condition of our national effairs. ted state of the country demands that every ould express their views relative to the questly disturbing the public peace and tranquility of the United States; and whereas, the Aboli-North have converted the question of slavery igious intolerance, and thereby have commitinfraction of the Declaration of Independence as he Constitution of the United States; and that, clared purpose to coerce us by legislative power, making an alarming, a giant step towards the union ch and State; and that therefore, the people of the to maintain their freedom of conscience, are com-

That we are still firmly attached to that Union ice of the richest blood of our Fathers: one that the rights of the Southern States to them in the Constitution may be fully reterests and our honor ourselves.

, That we are in favor of calling a Conof North Carolina at an early day, to tion onr Federal affairs, to secure to his and happiness "peaceably if they can, forcibly re to organize the militia, and encourage the

colunteer companies: and that the State make propriations for arming and equipping the same, eady as soon as possible to tender their serer and wherever they may be required. ourthly, That the chairman of this meeting anigilance Committee " consisting of twelve, in this nd that we recommend the formation of a inute Men at the earliest possible day.
flidy, That a copy of the proceedings of this rwarded to the Wilmington Journal, with the t the Herald copy the same.

with the fourth resolution, the chairman las, Kerr, Dr. J. B. Seavy, James Murphy, L. E. G. Ward, R. C. Murphy, Elisha J. Anders, J. a Committee of Vigilance; and, on motion of L the chairman was added to the same. e resolutions were read and adopted, Messrs. S. N. H. Fennell, and C. W. McClammy, Jr., in reentertained the meeting with short and eares on the exciting questions of the day. After a large company of Minute Men, on mothe thanks of the meeting were tendered to the chair ecretary; and on motion, the meeting adjourned. OWEN FENNELL, Ch'n.

For the Journal.

suant to previous notice, a large meeting, comchiefly of slave-holders, was held at Lillington, N. Friday, Dec. 21st, 1860. On motion, the meetized by calling James Garrason, Esq., to and appointing Dr. Will. D. Somers and Grice as Secretaries.

ject of the meeting was explained by the Chairvery appropriate remarks; and on motion, five was appointed to draft resolutions ion of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chairman to constitute said Committee, viz: Messrs. John Jones, Aaron M. Lamb, Fletcher H. Bell, Dr. A. O. Bradley, and Dr. Will. D.

mittee retired, and after a few minutes' conpresented a series of resolutions, pertaining to of a local nature, which were adopted: and also Preamble and Resolutions, which were without a dissenting voice, viz:

EAS, We fully believe that the influence of the free alation is highly deleterious to the institution of through his term of office. nany sections of our State, therefore, leed. That we recommend it to our Representatives Legislature that they use their influence in adopting res with regard to free negroes in our State, dur-ent session of their Honorable Body, as have ed by some of our sister States; and we would t they be compelled either to choose masters and very, or leave the State by the first of June, 1861. That a committee of three be appointed to draw it to the Legislature, and present it to the citiis and the surrounding communities for their sig-graying the establishment of such a law. That the Secretaries forward a copy of the pro-

this meeting to each of our Representatives in iture, with a request that they duly consider the his portion of their constituency in regard to the ich is thus presented for their consideration.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of with us." He predicted this result in sixty days. is meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal, and that all papers in the State, which favor the mohous expressed in the foregoing resolutions, be requested

On motion, the meeting adjourned. JAS. GARRASON, Chairman. WILL. D. SOMERS, | Secretaries. ISAAC W. GRICE,

For the Journal. a meeting of the Spring Garden and Rocky Point Agultural Club, the following preamble and resolutions were posed and unanimously adopted: EREAS, It has pleased the allwise Ruler of Providence from our midst our worthy President, George J. who died on the 31st of October, 1860. Therefore,

leed 1st, That by his death we have lost a good mem-

and an able and efficient presiding officer, the commu-a useful citizen, his widow a kind and devoted husband, s church a consistent member. olved 2d, That the members of this Club do deeply pathize with his bereaved wife and relatives, in this . That the Secretary enter the foregoing on e Club Book, and forward a copy to the Wilmington Jour-

JAMES S. HINES, W. S. LARKINS, W. H. THOMSON, Committee.

At a meeting of the Lillington Rifle Guards, a new uniform nateer company, just formed at Lillington, in this county, Saturday, Dec. 22d, 1860, the following officers were ded, viz: James S. Hines, Captain; Wil. D. Somers, Lieut; Owen Fennell, Jr., 2d do.; J. R. Larkins, 3d do.

On offering the Resolutions from Onslow County. Mr. Foy said. Mr. Speaker, in offering these resutions, I should do violence to my own feelings and ustice to those who have honored me with a seat on s floor, should I content myself with their introduc-

Sir, I am acquainted with the character, intelligence riotism, and loyalty of those who figured in that ing, and I know that North Carolina possesses no valiant spirits, or lofty patriotism or loyal sons, those who composed that meeting; and sir, as state they are devotedly attached to the Constituand the Union, but sir, they would seorn to strike ds with those who insist on the Union, and at the he time ignore and spit upon the Constitution, that d instrument which has been bequeathed to us by on, and transmitted and preserved by others have followed in his wake.

due notice was given of this meeting, and on arday 1st December it assembled, and after being order was adjourned over for one week longer. rder that the people, the sovereigns of our land, se who rule in this boasted land of liberty, and free itutions and free governments might become acquaintwith its object, interest and purpose—it re-assembled time to which it adjourned, to-wit: the 8th of ember, (they assembled en masse,) irrespective of and on that day without distinction of party they ed, and the result of their deliberations was the ons I have just offered. Sir, they would seem to r their motto, " Fiat justitia, ruat Coelum."can assure you that Ooslow will not be found g in the day of danger. Her patriotic sons will to their own "Alma Mater," that old mother voice was first heard in the glorious old Mecklendeclaration, and though it may come from the cast sea-shore, its echo will be caught up by those in the hilly country, and its reverberations will mountains and there it will be re-echoed, ina's mountain passes and go from the blue ains to the blue sea. Yes sir, we have those who d resemble the Fileni, and those who would have asented to be buried alive on the confines of their ountry, in order to forever mark the boundary line of he place of their nativity and the land of their birth. when the voice of North Carolina is heard, when

awarded at the dest drilled and as fine looking men as mium for second best cultivated farm should have been North-Carolina affords. They are of the flower of our mium for second best cultivated latin second crush out insurrection or to repel invasion. Yes, sir, should a hostile foe attempt to invade our borders, we will receive him with bloody hands and welcome him with gunpowder to hospitable graves

Trusting, sir, that the wisdom and pariotism of our country may devise some plan to prevent civil war, and secure equality and justice in the Union, I conclude, by hoping peace and happiness may be restored to our dis-

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR, DISCOVERED AT LAST -The discovery of America, in 1492, brought not only wealth and pleasure to the European race, but also, misery, want, pain and soffering. Venerea discases were unknown to the "pale face" prior to the return of Columbus. For centuries we have paid an annual tribute to the shrine of dissipation Our young men have appeared before us in all their strength and manliness We look again, alas for human frailty! gone, gone forever. Thus one by one pass away. As our mind was recalling the unwritten history of many fallen youth our attention was called to a new discovery i medicine, the Cherokee Remedy. This like the disease for which it is intended, sprang from the" Dasky Children" of the forest. -Youth need no longer despair. The angel of hope sounds the glad tidings, and says " he healed." "Remedy" for which our most scientific men have labored years for in vain, at last has been discovered,—a simple syrup, compounded from nature's own laboratory, the fores. Never fails to cure in a few days. See advertisement in snother column of this paper.

Having been informed by my friends that it is currently reported by some persons who are unfriendly with me, and them in the Constitution may be fully recurred to them in a final settlement of this am an advocate of Abolition doctrine, as I have patronized the Black Republican organ. (the New York Text) sidering it a duty I owe to myself and the community in the with our Southern Sisters, separately, if my enemies is, that I am an Abolitionist and an advocate of lition principles. I, being desirous of knowing the news of the day, enclosed two dollars in a letter with an order in these words: To the Editor of the New York Heraid, Dear Sir: Enclosed please find two dollars, for which please send me your Daily Herald for the length of time this will satisfy. After sealing the envelope, and not being posted as to the Editor's name, I enquired of a friend, as there were several sitting around at the time, who was Editor of the New York Herald. He replied he thought Horace Greely was. I therefore directed the letter to Horace Greely, Esq., Editor of the N. Y. Herald. In due time I received the Tribune Daily. Four numbers I think I received. Knowing then I had made a mistake, I sent James G. Bennett an order on Greely for the money, as it was intended for the Herald.—
Mr. Greely complied with the order. The order I sent to
Mr. Bennett I showed to the Post Master of this place, B. Mr. Bennett I showed to the rost master of this place, b. V. Carroll, Esq., and stated to him the mistake. The next evening the Tribune came as usual, and upon calling for my mail, he, Mr. Carroll, refused to deliver me the paper, as he said he would be liable to be indicted for so doing. I replied very well; please return them. These are the transactions which the persons who are unfriend y with me have endeavored to poison the minds of my friends with, which I trust they cannot do. North Carolina gave me birth, and for her protection I am willing to ply my strength, mind and money. I am the owner of fifteen slaves, and other property in proportion; and I consider it very unjust for any person or persons to wrongfully accuse any person as being a traitor to their State or country. With these remarks I leave the decision with the community.

Very respectfully, L. A. MERRIMON. Magnolia, N. C., Dec. 22d, 1860. Wilmirgton Herald please copy.

Lincoln Takes His Position. Springfield, Ill., December 20.—The Springfield Journal of to-day has a startling leader on secession, which, from the peculiar relations of the paper to the President elect, has great significance. It says that South Carolina cannot dissolve the

Union by the simple passage of resolutions or other passive demonstrations. Her Federal officers may resign, and she may close her courts and post offices, but she cannot get out of this Union until she conquers this Government. While this Government endures there can be no disunion.

If South Carolina does not obstruct the collection of the revenues at her ports, nor violate any other Federal law, there will be no trouble, and she will not be out of of war.

The President of the United States in such an emergency has a plain duty to perform. Mr. Buchanan may shrink it, or the emergency may not exist during his administration. If not, then the Union will last

If the overt act on the rart of South Carolina takes place on or after the 1st of March, 1861, then the duty of executing the laws will devolve upon Mr. Lincoln.
The laws of the United States must be executed. The President has no discretionary power on the subject. His duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitu-

tion. Mr. Lincoln will perform that duty.
Disunion by armed force is treason, and treason must and will be put down at all hazards.

A Black Republican Prediction. NEW YORK, Dec. 24.-Mr. Seward, in a speech on Saturday, before the New England Society, said. "if EASTERN MILITARY ACADEMY, FOR BOYS we keep entirely cool, entirely kind, a debate will ensue, suance of the second of this series of resolu- which will be kindly in itself, and prove, very soon, eithchairman appointed the following committee,
Will. D. Somers, Dr. A. O. Bradley and offended brethren, or else, that we are right, and they will acquiesce and come back into Federal relations

> ARREST OF SUPPOSED ACCOMPLICES. - Washington Dec. 24.—Russel, of the firm of Russel, Majors & Co., of St. Louis, or Kansas, has been arrested in New York for alleged complicity in the late abstraction of bonds

> from the State Department. WILMINGTON DISTRICT. APPOINTMENTS OF THE PRESIDING ELDER. Dec. 29, 30, Magnolia Circuit. Magnolia. " 12, 13, North East " Lillington. Hatl's. " 19, 20, Sampson 26, 27, Topsail, eb. 2, 3, Wilmington, Meadow Bridge. Feb. 2, Carver's Creek. 9, 10, Elizabeth Circuit, 16, 17, Duplin 23, 24, Smithville

> Andrew Chapel. Richlands. March 2, 3, Bladen 9, 10, Onslow, Fifth Street. CHARLES F. DEEMS, P. E.

SWORN TESTIMONY. SCROON LAKE, Essex Co., N. Y., ¿

February 6, 1858. \\
WM. E. HAGAN, Troy. N. Y.—Dear Sir: Having used your Hair Coloring or Restorative, and having been much pleased with it, I take pleasure in making the following statement: From the effects of a severe fit of sickness when statement: From the effects of a severe fit of sickness when about eighteen years of age my hair commenced turning grey, and so continued to grow until it became perfectly white, being very harsh and coarse. Last summer I reached my fifty-third year, when I was induced by a friend to purchase two bottles of Heimstreet's Hair Restorative prepared by you. I commenced using it according to directions, and in a few days was surprised to find that my hair from the roots outward was turning back to its original color. It so continued to grow until it was as truly brown and glossy as it was before, in my youthful days, and is now fully restored to its original color.

Essex Co., ss: Myla Seaman came before me and was duly sworn, and says that the above statement is true, this

duly sworn, and says that the above statement is true, this 9th day of Feb. 1858.

JOEL F. POTTER, Justice of the Peace. Remember that this result was produced by HEINSTREET'S Inimitable, the original and only reliable Hair Restorative. Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggist.
Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by

all Druggist.
W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
93—1m-daw.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGNAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Asthma. Bronchitis. Difficult Breathing.

Believe Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lang Diseases, BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
Relieve Irritation of the Uvuls and Tonsols.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Palicys the above Complaints in Ten Minutes. Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.

BRYAN'S PULMONIO WAPERS

Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.

BRYAN'S PULMONIO WAFERS

Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket.

in his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLis, and

by all Druggists.
PURCELL, LADD & CO., Ri proper authorities speak, I can say in the language Kay 7, 1860.—207237-2017-

Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all in-

flammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

MARRIED

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 20th inst., by Lewis Highsmith, Esq. Mr. S. W. PRIDGEN, of Bladen county, to Miss MARY E. STRINGFIELD, daughter of JAMES STRINGFIELD, Esq , of New Hanover county. At the Battle House, Wilson. N. C., on the 20th inst., by Rev. Dr. Deems, Mr. BENJAMIN COTTRELL and Miss REBECCA JANE PITCHER, both of Henrico Co., Virginia

In this town, on the 20th inst., at Fifth Street M. E. Church, by Rev. Jos. H. Wheeler, Rev. JOS. WHEELER to Miss MARTHA, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Sutton, of this town. In Wilson, N. C., by Rev. Dr. Deems, on the 18th inst., Mr. BENJAMIN A. LUCY, of Petersburg, to Miss VIR-GINIA J. LUCY, daughter of Maj S. K. Lucy, of Halifax

In this county, on the 19th inst., by Rev. W. M. D. Moore, MR. C. M. GALLOWAY to MISS ELLEN, daughter of Michael Register, Esq., all of New Hanover county.

In Baltimore, on the 18th instant, JACOB MYERS SOLO-MON, in the 30th year of his age.

FOR SALE. AN EXTENSIVE BODY OF TIMBER LANDS, between the Santee River and Sampit Creek. Some of this Land can be easily reclaimed, and being very fertile, would produce very largely of Cotton, Rice and Corn. AN EXTENSIVE BODY OF TIMBER LANDS, be-On the Land is large quantities of ranging limber, the convenient landings on Cross 7 00 @ 7 25 a navigable creek to Georgetown It is also well suited for Glue, 12 @ 20 In the Land is large quantities of ranging Timber, suitable Turpentine Farms. Forterms, &c., apply to
O'HEAR, ROPER & STONEY.

Or, R. M. COLLINS, Sr., No:th Santee Ferry, S. C.

CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY.

VALUBLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. Plantation at Little River, S. C.
THE SUSSCRIBER offers for sale a valuable Plantation lying on Little River, South Carolina, containing between nine and ten thousand acres. This plantation combines in an eminent degree all the advantages necessary for the successful cultivation of Ground Peas, Corn and Cotton, and with a slight additional outlay, can be made highly productive. There is also portion of Turpentine Land. The improvements are a new and commodious Dwelling Honse, with all the necessary outbuildings.

With a moderate amount of the purchase money in cash, the terms for the balance will be made accommodating.—

A PLANTATION ON TOPSAIL SOUND, Being that on which he now resides, about 12 miles from Wilmington, and containing five hundred and five acres, unsurpassed for the cultivation of Ground Peas. Also a small tract of piney land lying on the Wilmington

ail Sound Plank Road. For further particulars, please call upon or address the Topsail Scund, New Hanover Co., N. C., Dec. 27th 1860.

Herald please copy 1 month weekly. ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS DREW THE PRINCIPAL Prizes in the drawing of December 15, 1860: Prizes. | Numbers. Prizes. | Numbers. Prizes. 29,198....\$100,000| 28,277....\$39,000| 28,021.....\$10,000 2,480.....50,000| 9,870....20.000| Number 650, 869, 2,781, 3,638, 4,079, 4,313, 4,648, 5,070, 5,-591, 5,918, 6, 251, 6, 275, 7,837, 7,944, 8, 259, 10,709, 12,214, 12, 367, 12,758, 13,994, 14,513, 14,537, 15,085, 15,244, 15,451, 15, 584, 15,922, 16,200, 16,533, 17,755, 18,801, 19,295, 19,500, 20, 359, 22,841, 22,918, 24,075, 24,197, 24,489, 24,580, 25,089, 25, 120, 25,247, 25,321, 26,162, 26,669, 26,878, 25,916, 27,361, 29,

280—each \$1,000.
No, 4 079 held as follows: Charleston, S. C., one-half; Marion, N. C., one-half.

The next Drawing of this celebrated Lottery will take place on the 4, of January. For particulars see advertiseDON RODRIGUEZ.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND VALISES and every description of goods in the Trunk line, emoracing the entire assortment of two of the largest Manufactories in the country, which we are selling

AT ANY PRICE. JAMES WILSON.

Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil Establishment. No. 5 Market street.

THE WILSON SCHOOLS THE WILSON SCHOOLS,
WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA.

DY Mr. AND MRS. RICHARDSON,
Aided by a full and able corps of Assistant Teachers.
These Schools will be reopened for the admission of Pupils on Thursday, the 10th day of January, 1861.
Applicants for admission, examined and classed on Thursday and Friday, (the 10th and 11th.) when it is very important that all who contemplate a connection in the Schools during the session, should be present.

during the session, should be present.

Strangers to the plans and character of these Schools, wil receive a Catalogue on application to the Principal. DR. DEEMS' SCHOOLS

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

THE EXERCISES of these schools will be resumed or THURSDAY MORNING, January 3, 1861. For circulars, containing full particulars, address REV. DR. DEEMS, Wilson, N. C.

Dec. 20, 1860.—89-12t—18-2t. TOBACCO: TOBACCO: BOXES Melrose Brand. 10 do 9 qu. do Rodwell Endora.

45 half do Jesse Brown brand. 30 qu. do 77 do do Algoma, brand. Various other grades, for sale very low T. H. McKOY & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. under the enpervision of the Captain General of Cybs take piace at HAVANA, on FRIDAY, January 4th, 1961.

\$360.000.

SORTEO NUMERO 648 ORDINARIO CAPTEAL PRIZE_\$100,000: 5100,000 | 60 Prizes vf...... 59,000 | 60 30,000 | 153 20 Approximations. 10,000

Four Approximations to the \$100,000 of \$600 each; 4 of \$400 to \$50,000; 4 of \$400 to \$30,000; 4 of \$400 to \$20,000 Whole Tickets 630 ; finives 110 ; Quarters 40. Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent, discount Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result become DON RODRIGUEZ, care of life war. Charleston, S. C. April 14th, 1860 mown.

Front Street, North of the Bank of Cape Fear and opposite the Bank of Wilmington.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public, that he has opened as above a BAR ROOM AND RESTAURANT, where he will keep the CHOICEST and BESTLUQUORS, and serve up in the best manner everything that the market will afford.—OYSTERS in every style; GAME, when in season, etc., etc. MEALS at all hours.

He has secured the services of Mr. WM. H. CURTIS, well known to every admirer of FINE OYSTERS well servel.

HENRY WEBB.

Oct. 8th, 1860.—28&7-tf Herald please copy. C FFEE: COFFEE: COFFEE: 3.000 BAGS GOOD QUALITY, now being landed ex. Brig "Union State," direct from Rio de Janeiro, for sale in lots of ten bags and upwards, for cash, or its equivalent.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 10, 1860. 81-d&w-tf MOLASSES: MOLASSES: HHDS. PRIME SWEET CUBA MOLASSES, a

200 HHDS. PRIME SWEET CUBA MOLASSES, all in new and bright packages, now landing from brig John Balch, for sale low in lots to suit, by Dec. 14.

G. C. & W. J. MUNRO. CASH ADVANCES. WE will make liberal advances on Cotton shipped to consignment of our friends at Liverpool, direct or via New York, on such terms as will be satisfactory to holders desiring to realize.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

BILLS AGAINST US

WILL BE PAID AT SIGHT. We shall be pleased to have them handed in immediately.

Dec. 22.

91&18-1t. Business surrai

OANES UMBRELLAS;

LADIES UMBRELLAS;

LADIES TRUNKS;

LADIES TRAVELING BAGS;

LADIES TOILET ARTICLES.

BALDWIN'S.

ington Wholesale Prices Current. at it should be understood that our qu

represent the wholesale per rates have to be paid. BEBSWAY, 20 th .. 30 @ 32 # # 100 hs....5 50 @ 7 00

BRICKS, # M...6 00 @ 12 00

BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each.

2nd hand....1 00 @ 1 65

New......1 95 @ 2 00

CANDLES, # h. Yellow dip. .0 00 @ COFFER, & 1b. Java 17 @ Laguayra 14 @ Rio 154@ St. Domingo 14 @ Corron, & h. ord. to mid'g 94@ strict mid'g 144@ do, in order 0 00 @ Pitch do.,.0 00 @ 1 50 Rosin, Pale, 2 00 @ 2 75 do. No. 1,1 25 @ 1 50 do. No. 2,0 85 @ 0 90 strict mid'g ... 1010 good mid'g ... 00 @ Spirits Tarp., COTTON BAGGING.

Varnish, # gal.26 @ 7 yard..... 13466 Rope, # 15 ... 7462 NAILS, & B. CORN MEAL, Wrought, bushei. . . Otta, & gallon, Sperm, 2 00 @ 2 DOMESTICS. Sperin, ... 2 00 @ 2 23 Linseed, raw, 1 15 @ 1 20 do. boiled, 1 15 @ 1 25 PRA NUTS, bush1 05 @ 1 45 OTATORS, Sweet, & bush. 50 @ Irish, do... 00 @ 1 00 do. # bbl.,.1 75 @ 2 00 Provisions, 2 b., N. C. Bacon, Herrings, East 3 00 @ 3 50 Dry Cod.

Hams, ... 15 @ Middlings... 00 @ Shoulders... 12 @ Hog round, 13 @ # cwt 4 00 @ 6 50 FLOUR, N. C. brands W bbl. Family......7 75 @ 8 00 Superdne ... 7 50 @ 7 75 Western Bacon, Middlings,...1210 N. C. Lard. . 13 @ West'n do. 124@ 13
Butter, 20 @ 27
Cheese, 12 @ 124
PORK, Northern, 36 bbl.,
City Mess, 22 50 @23 00 GUNNY BAGS,. ..10 @ Guano, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, P.D., I ton and upwards, PLASTER, \$\varphi\$ bbl. 1 25 Clear do...00 00 @00 00 Butt, 17 00 @18 00 Beef, Mess, 11 50 @16 00 9 00 @10 00

GRAIN, & bushel, do. Fulton Market,..19 00 @20 00 Corn 50 @ Oats.......42 @ POULTRY, Pease, Cow. 80 @ Do. B. Eye. 0 95 @ 1 00 Wheat, red . 0 00 @ 0 00 do. dead, .00 @ Turkeys, live, .75 @ 1 do. white. 0 00 @ 0 00 Rice, rough. 00 @ 1 00 SHEEF, & head, Lambs,..... 1 50 @ 2 22 Mutton,..... 1 50 @ 2 25 do., clean, Bioks, # 15.....413 Green, Dry..... 720 Liverpool, a sack.

ground, cargo 95 @ 0 00 HAY, # 100 ths. Eastern 1 05 @ 1 10 do. finstorel 10@ 1 15 N. River.... fine...... 50 @ 85 @ IRON, To to. English, ass'd. 4166 American, ref. 3166 Porto Rico, .. 8 @ New Orleans, 8 @ Muscovado,... 7 @ Loaf & crush'd,101/9 do. sheer. 0 @ do.hoop,ton 75 00@77 50 Swede 55 @ 00 Link, & bbl . . 75 @ 80 do. fm store . 90 @ 1 00 LUMBER, & M., (River.) Fi'r Boards.00 00 @12 50 Contract, . . 4 50 @ 5 00 Wide do.... 0 00 @ 9 00 Common. . . 1 75 @ 2 25 Scantling... 0 00 @ 7 50

STAVES, & M., W. O. Bbl., 16 00 @18 00 (Steam Sawed.) R. O. Hhd...12 50 @20 00 Floor Boards, rough.....15 00 @16 00 Ash Head'g, .14 00@16 00 TIMBER, & M., Shipping,... 0 00 @00 00 Mill, prime, 9 00 @00 00 planed 18 00 @19 00 clear 25 00 @30 00 Wide boards.14 00 @15 00 do. inferior to ordinary, .5 00 @ 6 00 TALLOW, # Ib.,.. 10 @ 00 Scantling ... 12 00 @15 00 Ship Stuff rough edge .14 00 @15 00 re-sawed...16 00 @17 00 Товассо, 39 18.,
 following the control of the contr Molasses, & galon. Cuba, Hids 23 @ do. Bbls. 30 @

Nors .- River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to \$1 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents & bbl .- and on naval stores. when brought & Railroad, about the same expenses are in-* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS: TO NEW YORK. Under deck. On deck. Turpentine and Tar, # bbl.....\$ 00 Rosin......do...... Flour. Rice, \$ 100 ibs. gross . do..... Fisxseed, & bushel, 60
Wheat, & bushel, 60
Lumber, M., 40025 00
TO PHILADELPHIA, Turpentine and Tar, Wbbi. . Turpentine and Tar, Wbbl..... 00 @

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET. FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 26TH, 1860.

The receipts of country produce for some weeks past have been very small, and in consequence the stock of all kinds has become materially reduced—more especially of Spirits Turpentine and Cotton. For these two articles there has been a steady demand during the week, and prices have advanced 2 a 3 cents per gallon for the former, and a a cents per lb. for the latter, but for the want of stock the transactions have been light. The Christmas holi-HE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL days intervening since our last review has somewhat checkHavana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government,
under the supervision of the Captain General of Cyby will
take pisce at HAVANA, on better. The following review comprises all the transactions

we can hear of for the week:

TURPENTINE—During the week just ended the market has ruled firm for this article, with a fair demand from both shippers and distillers; prices, however, remain unchanged. The quantity arriving is exceedingly light, being barely sufficient for distilling purposes. The sales reach only 537

| Bbls. | Yel. Dip. | Virgin. New Hard. | Thursday, ... 129.\$1 75.\$1 40. 9 Friday, 191 1 75 1 40. Saturday, 83 1 75 1 40. 1 40.....

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—After closing our review on Wednesday last there was more firmness in this article, with a

brisk enquiry from buyers, which resulted in an advance of ta 2 cents over previous quotations. The market ruled steady up to Saturday, when it further advanced, and closed on that day at 31 cents for straight and 32 cents for N. Y. bbls. On Monday 31 cents was freely offered, but there were no sellers at this figure, the unusually light stock on market causing more firmness among holders. Sales for the week of 665 bbis., as follows: Wednesday, 200 bbls. at 30 cents per gallon for straight.

Do..... 35 " 30 " N.Y. bbls.
Do..... 150 " 31 " " N.Y. bbls.
Thursday... 80 " 30 " " " straight. Saturday ... Do..... 50 " 31 " N.Y. bbls.

Rosin—The market for all grades continues to rule inactive, and in the fine qualities nothing of consequence has been done in the way of sales for some time past; we are, therefore, unable to give a correct quotation of the market, but would remark that when sold low prices have to be submitted to. For Common the market rules quiet, and only occasional sales have taken place; the low prices abroad having almost checked operations. The sales for the week comprise only 2,050 bbls. at 75 cents per bbl. of 310 lbs.

Tak—There has been a fair enquiry for shipment through-

Tar—There has been a fair enquiry for shipment through-out the week just ended, and the price has advanced 5 cents. The receipts have been small, and the sales are as follows:

latter price.

BREF CATTLE—Continue to be brought to market sparing, and butchers have very few on hand. There is a moderate demand, and parcels would sell on arrival at 5 to 6½ cents per lb., according to quality.

BARRELS—For empty Spirits Turpentine barrels there is no demand worthy of note, and the market is overstocked—ith all hinds. No sales have been reported, and quotations

no demand worthy of note, and the market is overstocked with all kinds. No sales have been reported, and quotations in table are merely nominal.

COTTON—At the time of closing our review on Wednesday morning last the market ruled firm and prices favored sellers. On Thursday a better feeling was manifest among buyers under the advices received, which resulted in an advance of i cent over previous day's quotations:—this firmness continued up to the close of Saturday's transactions and parcels were taken freely at a basis of 10 cents for middling. There were no transactions on Monday or Tuesday, owing mainly to the holidays, and for the past two days the market has ruled quiet but steady. The sales for the week, however, have been light, owing to the small quantity on market, and comprise only 150 bales at the following quotations: low middling 10 a 10 cents; and strict middling 10 a 10 cents; and strict middling 10 a 10 cents offered, but none on market. DEC. 72—ddw.

BALDWIN'S.

Copper.—We have nothing new to report in this article.

There is a moderate supply in store, and only a small business doing at quotations. Bee table.

Conn Meal—is in moderate enquiry for retailing purpo-

lots of one ton and upwards: Mo. 1 Peruvian \$60; Reese's Manipulated, \$52; American \$40, and Sombrero \$35 per ton. Superphosphate of Lime \$50, and Land Plaster \$19 per ton. Grans.—In the Coar market we have no change of importance to make. The light receipts for several weeks past has caused the stock of old to become somewhat reduced, though it is still quite large for the season, and there is scarcely any demand from dealers. Two cargoes were received from Hyde county in the early part of the week and sold as follows: \$50 bushels new at 57 1-2 cents, and 1600 do. old at 50 cents per bushel, cash.—OATS—Are in full stock, and only a retail demand exists. See table for quotations.—Pras—Continue to be brought in slowly, and there is only a light supply on market. Cow are in fair demand, and sell at 80 to 85 cts. per bushel.—Ricz.—Nothing doing in clean except in the small way, and we notice a moderate supply in store. We quote at \$1 a 4 1-2 cents per 1b.

cents per lb.

HAY.—Is in fair supply, and decidedly dull of sale.—
Several parcels received for the week, and no sales report-

small way from store at \$1 10 to \$1 15 per sack. A lot of 2,000 bushels Alum was received a few days since from Turk's Island, but not yet sold. SHINGLES.—There is scarcely any demand, and the market rules dull for all kinds. We quote Common at \$1.75 to \$2, and Contract \$4.50 to \$5 per is.

TIMBER—The market rules the same as reported for several weeks past. There is no demand for either mill or shipping purposes, and no sales have been reported. Nom-

is at a quotations in table.

Exchange—On the Northern cities rules high, and is scarce. Selis at 6 to 8 per cent. premium.

Freights—The market for coastwise rules quiet, but we

key duli at 18 cents. NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Stocks are dull and depressed

and lower; New York centrals 75; Missouri 6's 68, Virginias 6s. Cotton is firm at 10% a 11 cents. Flour is firm; Sou hera \$5 15 a \$5 35. Wheat has declined 1 a 2 cents Corn firm; mixed 67 a 78 cents. Pork steady; sales of 1,350 bbls. mess at \$15 50 a \$15. Lard 9\frac{1}{2} a 10\frac{1}{2}. Whiskey 18. Sugar steady. Naval stores dull.
CHARLESTON, Dec. 24.—The market continues very quiet, and the transactions of the day were limited to 565 bales at unchanged prices. The particulars of the sales are

\$1 30 for Tar. Corn 40 a 50 cents per bushel. Cotton, Mid-

ding has sold at 91-2 cents.

NEWBERN, Dec. 25.—But very little produce selling in our market yesterday. We have only to note a few small sales. Tar—45 bbls. sold for \$1 50. Turpentine—Selling in small lots at \$2 10 for Dip and \$1 10 for Scrape.

FAYETTEVILLE, i ec. 24.—Pork 6 to 6 1-2. Cotton 7 to 9. Corn 75. Oats 50. Spirits Turpentine 26 cents. No

surine intelligence

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

Dec. 19-Schr. Topaz, O'Neal, from Hyde county, to J T. Petteway & Co.; with 1600 bushels corn. Schr. Alba, Powell, from New York, to E. Murray & Co.; with mdze. Schr. Tantamount, Davis, fro a Boston, to O. G. Parsley Brig Albert Adams, Cousins, from Boston, to Adams Brig Nathan, Sawyer, from New York, to Harriss & How Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & Steamer Kate McLaurin, McRae, from Fayetteville, to

Clark & Turlington.

20—Steamer Carolins, Lockwood, from Fernandina, Fis. 23—Steamer Carolins, Lockwood, from Fernandina, Fla., via Charleston, S. C., to master. Passengers—Jno. S. Milton, E. L. Everett, R. T. Bryan, O. H. Savage, G. A. Creecy, W. H. Clancy, C. B. Futch, J. B. Smith, E. E. Hewes, Mrs. Chamberlaiu, L. Langley, W. H. Congletou, B. Flanner, Edward Buck, and 249 slaves.

20—Brig Chimborazo, Small, from New York, to Adams, Bro. & Co. Schr. Star, Pigott, from Beaufort, N. C., to Master ; with Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A

Steamer Chatham, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to C. H. Robinson & Co.
21.—Steamer Fanny Lutterlob, Elder, from Fayetteville, A. E. Hall. 22.—Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, from Fayetteville o T. C. & B. G. Worth. Steamer Kate McLaurin, McRae, from Fayetteville o Clark & Turlington. Schr. Charles Dennis, Horton, from Charleston, to A. D. azaux. 23-Brig Marcia, Harriman, from Turk's Island, to W. M. Harriss; with 2,000 bushels salt. Steamer Enterprise, Jones, from White Hall, to W. P.

24—Steamer St. Mary's, Freeborn, from Charleston, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with passengers.
24.—Schr. Enterprise, Moore, from New River, to J. C. Smith & Co.; with pea nuts.
Br. Brig Ceylon, Pitts. from New York, to J. & D. McRae & Co. 25.—Schr. Sea Bird. Smith, from New York, to A. D. CLEARED. Dec. 2)-Steamer Kate McLaurin, McRae; for Fayette-

ville, by Clark & Turlington.

21—Schr. John, Stetson, for New York, by E. Murray & Co.; with 807 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,119 do. rosin, 261 bales cotton, 944 bushels pea nuts, 18 bars iron, 2 bbls. beeswax, 1 roll leather.

Brig John Balch, Whaley, for Havana, by G. C. & W. J. Marce, with 100 bbls. tar, 25 do. nitch, 25 do. rosin, 103,000 Munro: with 100 bbls. tar, 25 do. pitch, 25 do. rosin, 103,000 Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, for Sloop Point, by Rankin Martin. Steamer A. P. Hurt, Burt, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. . & B. G. Worth. Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by A.

E. Hall. 22 .- Schr. Target, Farrell, for Boston, by A. D. Cazaux ; with 312 bbls. spts. turpt., 2,266 do. rosin, 173 bales cotton, 2,410 bushels pea nuts.

Schr. Vermont, Fargo, for Porto Rico, by Kidder & Martin; with 90,000 ft. lumber, 20,000 shingles.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall. 23-Steamship Parkersburg, Stannard, for New York, by E. A. Keith; with 781 bbls. spts. turpt., 743 do. rosin, 3,-650 bush. pea nuts, 127 bales cotton, 6 dc. sheeting, 16 do. yarn, 10 casks rice, 122 bags dried fruit, 25 pkgs. mdze.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Horton, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux with 1,348 bbls. tar, 14 bales cotton, 225 bushels pes

-Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Kate McLadrin, McRae, for Fayetteville, by Clark & Turlington.

Steamer St. Mary's Freeborn, for Charleston, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

26—Brig Orazimbo, Rossbrook, for Curacoa, by W. W. Peirce; with 146 bbis. rosin, 104,000 feet lumber.

Brig George Albert, West, for Havana, by Harriss & Howell; with 30 bbis. tar, 154,000 feet lumber.

ell; with 30 bbls. tar, 154,000 feet lumber.

Barque Brunette, Stone, for Spain, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with 14,000 feet timber, 137,000 feet lumber.

Schr. C. M. Neal, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, by Harriss. & Howell; with 117 bbis. spirits turpentine, 25 do. rosin, 1,526 bushels pea nuts, 124,684 feet lumber.

Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Scott, for New York, by T. C. & B. Worth; with 263 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,138 do. curde do., 46 do. rosin, 92 do. soap stone, 53 bales cotton, 791 bushels pea nuts.

363,000 LBS. COTTON YARN PER ANNUM. THE CELEBRETED ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, Edge-combe county, N. C., continue to manufacture 1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn daily, and are prepared to furnish assorted Nos., 4s to 12s, by the bale of 200 lbs., at 18 cents per lb., 3 months time, at any of our Railroad Depots in Eastern N. Darolina, free of freight.

The Mills and Machinery are in fine condition, and the The Mills and Macounty, uality of the Yarns guaranteed.
Orders solicited from punctual buyers. Address,
WM. B. BATTLE,
Bocky Mount,
County N.

Edgecombe County, N. C. 3-1y* 150 HHDS. PRIME CARDENAS MOLASSES;

20 ' prime to choice Musço Sugar; 50 bags N. O. Flour; 50 bbls. ' of a good brand; 200 bales best Eastern Hay in market; 200 bales best Eastern may.

200 kegs Nails, all sizes;
150 boxes Candles—best brands;
50 bbls. N. Y. City Mess Pork;
22 hhds. choice Sides and Shoulders. For safe by
HATHAWAY & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANT, NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. October 23df 1860. RAISING.

CURRANTS AND CITRON. SUPPLY just reco eived. For sale by HUGGINS & SONS.

SALTEDALT.

ONLY PREPARATION

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS. And grows more and more popular

And testimonials, new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 21st. 1858. Prop. Wood: Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years Several parcels received for the week, and no sales reported.

Lims.—The stock in store is small, owing to the light receipts, and there is a moderate demand. We quote at 95 cents to \$1 per cask for common lump.

MCLASSES.—Cuba is in moderate supply, and selling from wharf at 23 to 25 cent per gallon.

Pra Nuther—The arrivals since our last have been smaller than for a few weeks past, notwithstanding which fact the market has ruled rather dull, and buyers are not disposed to purchase to any extent at present figures. We quote \$1 35 per bushel, as in quality—the bulk at about \$1 15.

Provisions—We have nothing new to raport in this market; stock light, and prices rule high. No late receipts of either N. C. or Western cured Bacon, and none of the former on market. Lard and Pork are also in reduced stock, and nothing doing except in the small way. We refer to our table for prices of the different articles.

Salt—No receipts of Liverpool ground for a few weeks past, and the stock has become considerably reduced; it is, however, fully sufficient for the demand. We quote in the small way from store at \$1 10 to \$1 15 per sack. A lot of 2,000 bushels alum was received a few days and nother large battle on the small way from store at \$1 10 to \$1 15 per sack. A lot of 2,000 bushels alum was received a few days and nothing the State and National Law

use, and being destitute or means to purchase any more, a would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."

Thy friend, SUSANNAH KIRBY.

Ligonier, Noble Co., Indiana, Feb. 5th, 1859.

Prop. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir:—In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to

appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognise me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians. nave no change to report in prices; vessels plenty, and not much produce going forward. See table for rates.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—Flour is firm and 25 cents higher; Howard street \$5\frac{1}{2}\$: Chio \$5\frac{1}{2}\$. Wheat has advanced 5 cents; red \$1 15 a \$1 25\$; white \$1 30 a \$1 50\$. Old white and yellow Corn 66 a 65 cents. Provisions dult; mess Pork \$16. Lard, 10 cents. Coffee quiet at 12\frac{1}{2}\$ a 13 cents. Whishey dult at 18 cents.

NEW YORK. which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the

production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect. Very respectfully, yours,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Depot, 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughout dulet, and the transactions of the sales are bales at unchanged prices. The particulars of the sales are as follows: 22 bales at 8; 34 at 8;; 10 at 9; 34 at 9;; 20 at 9; 67 at 9; 40 at 10; 137 at 10; 116 large, medium, and small; the small holds 3 a pint, and reat 104: 52 at 104; 6 at 104, 31 at 11, and 28 bales at 114 cts. Mt Bille, Dec. 24.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 1,500 bales. The market is steady.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 16,500 bales. Middling are quoted at 10 1-2 a 11 cents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Naval Stores are unchanged, WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Naval Stores are unchanged.

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCE Goods DEALERS.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.

Prepared Strate Seal Property Nov. 7th, 1860

> As applicate will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing

Save the Pieces!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE neets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be with out it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point. There is

no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken gradies. It is just the article for cone shall and This admirable preparation is used cold, being chem solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best or makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary me

being vastly more adhesive.

E. R - A Brush accompanies each bettle. Price, 25 Cents. Wholesals Depot. No. 43 Cedar Street, New York. ddress HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

Box No. 3,600, N. York. Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, an twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithrograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household. Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores. Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S'
PREFARED GLUE, when making up their list. I wil stand any climate. Feb. 1, 1860.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of JOHN C. HEYER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted by book account, will please come forward and settle, either by cash or note, so that the business may be closed. JOHN C. HEYER. may be closed. W. A. HEYER.

DISSOLUTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered a Co-Partnership, under the name of HEYER & CO., and will continue the GROCERY AND PROVISION BUSINESS at the old stand on North Water Street. JOHN C. HEYER.

WM. A. HEYER. 27&7-3m DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Foyles A Galloway, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—
The business of the late firm will be settled by D. M. Foyles.

CHARLES M. GALLOWAY. Aug., 10th, 1860. Wilmington, N. C.

DISSOLUTION. THE CO-PARTNERSHIP beretofore existing under the name and style of Bizzell & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by F. M. Bizzell, and all persons indebted will please come forward and ettle immediately.

F. M. BIZZELL, A. F. BIZZELL.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY & PATENT GROATS.

RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY.

Patronized by the Queen and Royal Family.

THE attention of Families and Invalids is particularly called to the inestimable qualities of the above PATENT Articles, being the purest Farince of the Barley and Oat ever produced;—deprived of their fermentative properties by a steam process, whereby all crudities are removed and im-ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

Is the only genuine article by which pure Barley Water can be made in ten minutes. It produces an excellent mucilabe made in ten minutes. It produces an excellent mucilaginous beverage, more palatable than that made from Pearl
Barley. Mothers, during the anxious period of suckling,
will find it cooling and nutritious. In constitutions when
stimulant and fermented liquors are inadmissable, it is an
ample and productive source of comfort both to the parent
and infant. It is also strongly recommended for light suppers, food for infants, and makes a most delicious custard
pudding; for which purpose it has been used by families
of the first distinction, and will be found suitable for the invalid or healthy, the infant or aged. It is also highly esvalid or healthy, the infant or aged. It is also highly esteemed as an adjunct with new milk for the breakfast table.

Sold by LOUIS B. ERAMBERT,

KELLEY'S BOOK STORE DON'T EXPECT to make a living by underselling any person, but all books will be sold as low as can be purchased in the place; Stationery, Christmas Goods, or any article in our line. Only give us a fair chance, and allow us a living price, is all we ask.

Dec. 21, 1860.

PANIO AND CHRISTMAS. 100 BOXES RAISINS, all sizes; 10 " Citron; 1 bbl. Currants; 1 bbl. Currants;
50 boxes Figs;
10 cases Pruces;
1,000 lbs. Dried Pears;
1,000 " " Apples;
Jellies, Preserves, and Pickles;
Eine Brandies, Whiskey and Wines;
Pure N. C. Apple and Peach Brandy;
" Scunperpore Wine; " Scuppernong Wine; Genuine Scheidam Schnapps; " By ass Porter and Ale;

Fresh Buckwar.

Rye
Choice N. C. Hams;

City Cured Hams;

Butter;

Lard.

received the a

We have just received the above goods in store, and we are prepared to sell them at prices to suit the times.

Dec. alst

WORTH & DANIEL.

ADDRESS OF HON. HOWELL COBB TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

I have received numerous communications from ferent portions of the State, asking my views on the present condition of the country, accompanied with the request that they might be placed before the public.

It is impossible to answer each of these communications, and I have therefore taken the liberty of addressing my reply to the people of the State, asking for what I have to say that consideration only which is due to

convictions deliberately formed and frankly expressed. The whole subject may be properly considered in the discussion of the following inquiry: Does the election of Lincoln to the Presidency, in the usual and constitutional mode, justify the Southern States in dissolving the Union?

The answer to this inquiry involves a consideration of the principles of the party who elected him, as well as principles of the man himself.

The Black Republican party had its origin in the anti-slavery feeling of the North. It assumed the form and organization of a party for the first time in the Presidential contest of 1856. The fact that it was composed of men of all previous parties, who then and still advocate principles directly antagonistic upon all other questions, except slavery, shows, beyond doubt or question, that hostility to slavery, as it exists in the fifteen Southern States, was the basis of its organization and the bond of its Union. Freetrade Democrats and protective-tariff Whigs; internal improvement and anti-internal improvement men; and indeed all shades of partizans, united in cordial fraternity upon the isolated issue of hostility to the South, though for years they had which could thus bring together these hostile elements. It must be conceded that there was an object in view, of no ordinary interest, which could thus fraternize these incongruous elements. Besides, at the time this party organized, there was presented no bright promise of success. All the indications of the day pointed to their certain defeat. So deep, however, was this they forgot and forgave the asperities of the past, the political differences of the present, and, regardless of the certain defeat which the future had in store for them, cordially embraced each other in the bonds of anti-slavery hatred, preferring defeat under the banner of Abolition to success, if it had to be purchased by a recognition of the constitutional rights of the South. The party has succeeded in bringing into its organization all the Abolitionists of the North, except that small band of honest fanatics, who say, and say truly, that if slavery is the moral curse which the Black Republicans pronounce it to be, they feel bound to dissolve their connection with it, and are therefore for a dissolution of the Union. Such I may denominate the personnel of the Black Republican party, which, by the election of Lincoln, has demonstrated its numerical majority in every Northern State except in New Jersey.

I have said that the circumstances which marked the origin and organization of this party show that there was an object in view, of no ordinary character. To see and appreciate that object properly, we must refer to its first and most important declaration of principles, which occurred in 1856, at the time of the nomination of Mr. Fremont for the Presidency.

"Resolved, That with our republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth, that all men are endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of hap-piness; and that the primary object and ulterior designs of our Federal Government were to secure these rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction; that as our repubcan fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our na nal territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constituion against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of es tablishing slavery in any Territory of the United States, by positive legislation, prohibiting its existence or extension therein. That we depy the authority of Congress, of a ter-ritorial legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be

"Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the territories those twin relics of barbarism-poligamy and

There can be no misapprehension of the doctrine here announced. It is as plain and explicit in its language as it is false and infamous in its teachings. Upon its announcement, the people of the Northern States were asked to pass their judgment upon its truth and correctness. The response may be found in the votes of nearly a million and a half of the Northern people, in favor of the election of John C. Fremont, its advocate and representative; and I may add that the election of Fremont upon this doctrine was only defeated by the personal popularity of Mr. Buchanan in the State of Pennsylvania. In that memorable canvass, the doctrines thus announced by the Black Republican party were boldly and earnestly defended by the supporters of Fremont everywhere. If there was any departure from the standard of principles thus formally and officially erected, it will be found in the more offensive and extreme doctrines of the men who advocated his election, and spoke as by authority for the party of which they were the most active and efficient representatives. I will not weary you with a tedious detail of their infamous senti-ments to be found in the editorials and speeches of almost every advocate of Fremont's election in 1856 .-They are too familiar to every casual reader of that remarkable canvass, and can never be forgotten. If these doctrines and principles have ever been disclaimed or re-pudiated, either by Mr. Lincoln or any responsible man of his party, I have not seen or heard of it. Though they were not repeated in the same language by the Chicago Convention which nominated Lincoln, they were virtually endorsed, with the addition of a repudiation of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, as will appear in the extract below from the platform of 1860, and have both by Mr. Lincoln and is leading supporters, been defended and elaborated in the most emphatic language, and with the most embit-

"7. That the new dogma, that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with cotemporaneous exposition and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

"8. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom. That as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that 'No person should be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law,' it be comes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a territorial legislature, or of any individu als, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the

Can there be a doubt in any intelligent mind, that the object which the Black Republican party has in view, is the ultimate extinction of slavery in the United States? To doubt it, is to cast the imputation of hypocracy and imbecility upon the majority of the people of every Northern State, who have stood by this party through all its trials and struggles, to its ultimate triumph in the election of Lincoln. I am sure that no one can entertain for them, individually or collectively, less personal respect than I do, and yet I do give them credit for more sincerity and intelligence than is consistent with the idea that, on obtaining power, they will refuse to exercise it for the only purpose for which they professed to seek it. I do believe that, with all their meanness and duplicity, they do hate slavery and slaveholders quite as much as they say they do, and that no argument addressed to their hearts or judgments, in behalf of the constitutional rights of the South, would receive the slightest consideration. What might be effected by an appeal to their fears and cupidity, I will not now stop to discuss.

In the nomination of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency. the Black Republicans gave still more pointed expression to their views and feelings on the subject of slavery. Lincoln had neither the record nor the reputation of a statesman. Holding sentiments even more odious than those of Seward, he was indebted to the comparative obscurity of his position for a triumph over his better known competitor. By the boldness and ability with which Mr. Seward had advocated the doctrines of the "higher law" and the "irrepressible conflict," he had exhibited to the public a character so infamous, that even Black Republicans would not hazard the use of his name. To find a candidate of the same principles and less notoriety was the great work to be performed by the Chicago Convention. That duty was successfully discharged in the selection and nomination of Mr. Lin-

He had placed on record his calm and solemn declarations on the subject of slavery, sentiments which remain to this hour without retraction, or even modification, by himself. In the pamphlet copy of his speeches, revised by himself, and circulated throughout the Presidential canvass by his supporters, we find the following clear and unquivocal declaration of his views and feelings on the subject of slavery.

"I did not even say that I desired that slavery should be put in course of ultimate extinction. I do say so now, however; so there need be no longer any difficulty about that. It may be written down in the great speech."

"I have always hated slavery, I think, as much as any abolitionist. I have been an old line Whig. I have always hated it; but I have always been quiet about it until this."

new era of the introduction of the Nebraska bill began. I always believed that everybody was against it, and that it was in course of ULTIMATE EXTINCTION."

"We are now far into the fifth year since a policy was intiated with the avowed object and confident promise of putting an end to slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion, it will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. 'A house divided against itslef cannot stand.' I believe the is Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dessed ed; I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will crass to be acterned to successful the source of the successful that its pretentions; barbarous in consequences; barbarous wherever it shows itself. Slavery mu wherever it shows itself. DIVIDED: IT WILL BECOME ALL ONE THING OR ALL THE CTHER.

Either the approents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ULTIMATE EXTINCTION, or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as

Commenting on this, he afterwards said : "I only said what I expected would take place. I made a prediction only; it may have been a foolish one, perhaps. I did not even say that I desired that slavery should be put in course of ultimate extinction. I do now, however; so

there need be no longer any difficulty about that."

"If I were in Congress, and a vote should come up on a question whether slavery should be prohibited in a new Territory, in spite of the Dred Scott decision, I would vote that "What I do say is, that no man is good enough to govern

another man without the other man's consent I say this is the leading principle, the sheet anchor of American Re publicanism. Our Declaration of Independence says: "We hold these truths to be self-evident,—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, DEBIVING

their just power from the consent of the governed. "I have quoted so much at this time merely to show that fought each other upon all other issues. The fact is according to our ancient faith, the powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed. Now, the relation of master and slave is. pro tanto, a violation of this principle. The master not only governs the slave without his consent, but he governs him by a set of rules altogether different from those which he prescribes for himself. Allow all the governed an FQUAL VOICE IN THE GOVERNMENT; and

that, and that only is, self-government. Again, in a speech delivered in Chicago, during the last Presidential election, which we find pupblished in anti-slavery sentiment planted in their hearts, that the Illinois State Journal, the State organ of the Black Republican party of Illinois, on the 16th of September, 1856, Mr. Lincoln said:

> "That central idea in our political opinion, at the begin ning was, and until recently continued to be, the equality of man. And, although it was always submitted patiently to, whatever inequality there seemed to be as a matter of ac-tual necessity, its constant working has been a steady progress towards the PRACTICAL EQUALITY OF ALL MEN. Let past differences as nothing be; and with steady eye on the real issue, let us re-inaugurate the good old central endorsed by re-election to the Senate, and by elevation ideas of the Republic. We can do it. The human heart is with us; God is with us. We shall again be able to to deall of them, are indebted for their positions and popularclare that all the States as States are equal; nor yet that all citizens as citizens, are equal; but renew the broader, better declaration, including both these and much more, that all men are created equal. Yet, again, in his speech at Chicago, on the 10th of

July, 1858, Mr. Lincoln said: "I should like to know if, taking the old Declaration of Independence, which declares that all men are equal upon principle, and making exceptions to it, where will it stop? If one man says it does not mean a negro; why not another say, it does not mean some other man? If that declaration not the truth, let as get the statute-book in which we nd it, and tear it out. Who is so bold as to do it? not true, let us tear it out. [Cries of "No, no!"] Let us stick to it, then; let us stand firmly by it, then * * * * Let us discard all this quibbling about this man and the other man—this race and that race and the other race being inferior, and therefore they must be placed in an inferior position—discarding the standard that we have left us. Let is discard all these things, and unite as one people throughout this land until we shall once more stand up declaring that all men are created equal. * * * * I leave you noping that the lamp of liberty wilburn in your bosoms there shall no longer be a doubt that all men are creat-

In these declarations Mr. Lincoln has covered the en ire abolition platform-hatred of slavery, disregard of udicial decisions, negro equality, and, as a matter of course, the ultimate extinction of slavery. None of Mr. Lincoln is concerned, as we see he has avowed them in the plainest and clearest language. They are not exceeded by the boldness of Seward, the malignity of Gid- will find ample evidence of the truth of the statement. dings, or the infamy of Garrison. It was the knowledge of these facts which induced his nomination by the Rebeen given to them in the canvass, it would seem that Mr. Lincoln is indebted to their popularity for his elec-The insincerity of his disavowal of the doctrine of negro equality, when pressed to the wall, after the solemn declarations I have quoted, is too transparent to require remark.

Such, then, are the sentiments and principles which an overwhelming majority of the North have endorsed by their votes for the man who announced and defended

In this inquiry into the doctrines and principles of the Black Republican party, we cannot leave unnoticed the announcements which have been made to the country by their ablest recognized leaders. Gladly would I turn from the nauseating recital; but to learn and appreciate the truth of the case, we must look to whole record, however, steeped in infamy or covered with falsehood. I affix to these extracts the names of the Senators who uttered them—names, I regret to of Webb, Wentworth, Greeley, &c. They simply do the bidding of wiser heads. With them it is thrift.— rights. I apprehend it is equally clear that the anay, too familiar to all the readers of American politics. Thus, these antagonistic systems are continually coming into closer contact, and collision results. Shall I tell you what this collision means? They who think it is accidental, nnecessary, the work of interested fanatical agitators, and erefore ephemeral, mistake the case altogether. It is an IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States MUST AND WILL, sooner or later, become entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free labor nation. Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina, and the sugar plantations of Louisian entirely and the sugar plantations of Louisian entirely. siana, will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charles ton and New Orleans become marts for legitimate merchan dise alone, or else the rye fields and wheat fields of Massa ers to slave culture, and to the production of slaves, and Boston and New York become once more a market for trade in the bodies and souls of men. It is the failure to appreends this great truth that induces so many unsuccess nd it is the existence of this great fact that renders all such pretended compromises when made, VAIN and EPHE-MERAL."-Mr. Seward.

emancipation of all men. Whether that consummation shall e allowed to take effect, with needful and wise precautions against sudden change and disaster, or be hurried on by plence, is all that remains for you to decide."-Mr. Seu

Slavery can be limited to its present bounds; it can be umeliorated. It can be, and must be abolished, and you and I can and must do it. The task is as simple and easy as ts consummation will be beneficent, and its rewards glowing. It only requires to follow this simple rule of action; to do everywhere, and on every occasion what we can, and not to neglect or refuse to do what we can at any time, bewe cannot do more. Circumstances determine possibilities. Extend a cordial welcome to the fugitive who lays his weary limbs at your door, and defend him as you would your paternal gods."
"Correct your own error that slavery has any Constitu-

tional guarantees which may not be RELEASED, and ought not to be relinquished." * "You will soon bring the parties of the country into an effective aggression upon

What a commentary upon the history of man is the fact that eighteen years after the death of John Quincy Adams the people have for their standard-bearer Abraham Lincoln sing the obligations of the HIGHER LAW, which the Sage of Quincy proclaimed, and contending for weal or wee, for life or death, in the IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT between freedom and slavery. I desire only to say that we are in the LAST stage of the conflict, before the great triumphant inauguration of this policy into the Government of the United S ates."-Mr. Seward. In what I have done, I cannot claim to have acted from

any particular consideration of the colored people, as a separate and distinct class in the community, but from the simple conviction that all the individuals of that class are memers of the community, and, in virtue of their manhoo entitled to every original right enjoyed by any other mem-ber. We feel, therefore, that all legal distinction between individuals of the same community, tounded in such circum-stances as color, origin, and the like, are hostile to the ge-nius of our institutions, and incompatible with the true theo-

of the country; wrong, not merely in the abstract, as it is often admitted by its apologists, but wrong in the concrete also, and possessing no simple element of right. Look at it in the light of principle, and it is nothing less than a huge insurrection against the eternal law of God, and also the denial of that divine law in which God himself is manifest, thus being practically the grossest lie and the grossest atheism. Barbarous in origin; barbarous in its law; barbarous in all

* Howell's Life of Lincoln, page 279.

"Violence, brutality, injustice, barbarism, must be reproduced in the lives of all who live within their fatal sphere. The meat that is eaten by man enters into and becomes a part of his body; the madder which is eaten by a dog changes his bones to red; and the slavery on which men live, in all its five-fold foulness, must become a part of themselves, discoloring their very souls, blotting their characters, and breaking forth in moral leprosy. This language is strong; but the evidence is even stronger. Some there may be of happy nature like honorable Senators, who can thus feed and not be harmed. Mithridates fed on Poison and lived, and it may be there is a moral Mithridates who can swallow without bane the poison of slavery."—Mr Summer. "Send it abroad on the wings of the wind that I am committed, committed to the fullest exteat, in favor of immedimitted, committed to the fullest extent, in favor o' immediate and unconditional abolition o' slavery, wherever it exists under the authority of the Constitution of the United

States.—Mr. Wilson.
"If all men are created equal, no one can rightfully ac quire or hold dominion over, or property in, another man without his consent. If all men are created equal, one man cannot rightfully exact the service or the labor of another man without his consent. The subjugation of one man to

man without his consent. The subjugation of one man to another by force, so as to compel involuntary labor or service, subverts that equality between the parties which the Creator established.—Mr. Seward.

"All this is just and sound; but assuming the same premises, to-wit: That all men are equal by the law of nature and of nations, the right of property in slaves falls to the ground; for one who is equal to the other cannot be the owner or property of that other. But you answer that the Constitution recognizes property in slaves. It would be sufficient, then, to reply that this constitutional obligation MUST BE VOID, because it is repugnant to the law of nature and of nations.—Mr. Seward. and of nations .- Mr. Seward. "It is written in the Constitution of the United States, in

violation of the divine law, that we shall surrender the fugitive slave. You blush not at these things, because they are familiar as household words. - Mr. Seward. "The Supreme Court also can reverse its spurious judg

nent more easily than we can reconcile the people to its "The people of the United States never can, and they never will, accept principles so unconstitutional and so abhorrent. Never, never. Let the Court recede. Whether it recedes or not, we shall reorganize the Court, and thus reform its political sentiments and practices, and bring them into harmony with the Constitution and the laws of nature.

Similar extracts from the same and other equally high authorities might be produced to an indefinite extent. I have confined myself to Senators-men high in authority, and who bring to the support of their doctrines unquestioned evidence of the sanction and approval of the people they represent. All of these Senators have been endorsed by re-election to the Senate, and by elevation to other posts of honor and distinction. Some, if not to other posts of honor and distinction. Some, if not the duty of every one, to the extent of his power, to contribute the duty of every one, to the extent of his power, to contribute the duty of every one, to the extent of his power, to contribute the duty of every one, to the extent of his power, to contribute the duty of every one, to the extent of his power, to contribute the duty of every one, to the extent of his power, to contribute the duty of every one, to the extent of his power, to contribute the duty of every one, to the extent of his power, to contribute the duty of every one, to the extent of his power, to contribute the duty of every one, to the extent of his power, to contribute the duty of every one, to the extent of his power, to contribute the duty of every one, to the extent of his power, to contribute the duty of every one, to the extent of his power and the duty of every one, to the extent of his power and the duty of every one, to the extent of his power and the duty of every one, to the extent of his power and the duty of every one, to the extent of his power and the duty of every one, to the extent of his power and the duty of every one, to the extent of his power and the duty of every one, to the extent of his power and the duty of every one, to the extent of his power and the duty of every one, to the extent of his power and the duty of every one, to the extent of his power and the duty of every one, to the extent of his power and the duty of every one and the duty all of them, are indebted for their positions and popularity to the very avowals upon which I am commenting. It is worse than idle to say that the people con iemn these doctrines, and that they are the extravagant ebullitions of excited partizans. This is impossible. Otherwise these sentiments would not be repeated and reiterated in and out of season, by these Senators, and always

announced by those chosen to represent them. In the other branch of Congress, the Black Republican representatives have gone even further than Senators, in their abuse and denunciation, not only of the institution of slavery, but of slaveholders. No language is deemed too harsh-no epithet too coarse-no denunciation too bitter, in the estimation of these men, to be applied to the people of the South. The official record of Congress is filled with the most inflammatory sion from that common territory.

Ninth. That the admission of more slave States into the appeals, not only to the people of the North, but to the slaves of the South, inciting insurrection, stimulating revolts, encouraging arson and murder, and denouncing slaveholders as pirates and barbarians. I shall not stop to make quotations from these speeches. It is only ese doctrines, however, are left to inference, so far as necessary to open any volume of the Congressional Globe for the last few years, and turn to the speech of any Black Republican on the subject of slavery, and you

> Capitol of his country, and linger for an hour in its halls during the session of Congress, without hearing
>
> 3. That by the plain letter of the Constitution, the owner language and epithets applied to himself and section of the most offensive and insulting character. The venerable men of all sections, who served in Congress twentyfive and thirty years ago, listen to these discussions or read them in the papers with equal astonishment and mortification. I will not pause to comment upon this state of things, but will proceed with my inquiry into the principles and objects of this party.
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> Whilst these announcements are being made in the

> With the others it is sentiment—passion—power; and the menial work is only evidence of the extent to which is plain, direct and irreconcilabe. The one or the other the doctrines and principles have taken root in the popular heart.

and Mr. Lincoln, that it is worthy of serious consideration. I allude to the doctrine of negro equality. The stereotyped expression of the Declaration of Independence, that " all men are born equal," has been perverted from its plain and truthful meaning, and made the basis of a political dogma which strikes at the very foundation of the institution of slavery. Mr. Lincoln and his party assert that this doctrine of equality applies empts at final compromise between the slave & free States, to the negro; and necessarily there can exist no such thing as property in our equals. Upon this point both Mr. Lincoln and his party have spoken with a distinctness that admits of no question or equivocation. If they ness that admits of no question or equivocation. If they are right, the institution of slavery, as it exists in the southern States, is in direct violation of the fundamental this party is incapable of exercising the power it has wields the offices and patronage of the Government, to principles of our Government; and to say that they obtained without breaking to pieces, and they look conwould not use all the power in their hands to eradicate

quires our fugitive slaves to be delivered up to their owners, when escaping into another State. Congress has discharged its duty in passing laws to carry out this constitutional obligation; and, so far, every Executive has complied with his oath of office, to see the law duly has complied. The impediments thrown in the way by law
The impediments thrown in the way pense to which both the Government and the owner States of the Union have interposed their strong arm to of the fact. In which of these States did the Black Reprotect the thief, punish the owner, and confiscate the property of the citizen of a sister State. Such are the aws passed by these northern States, to defeat the fugitive slave act of Congress, and annul a plain provision of the Constitution of the United States.

These laws are the legitimate fruits of the principles and teachings of the Black Republican party, and have therefore very naturally made their appearance upon the statute-books of States under the control and in the hands stances as color, origin, and the like, are hostile to the genius of our institutions, and incompatible with the true theory of American liberty must periah.

"In Massachusetts, and in most, if not all, the New England States, the colored man in the white are absolutely equal before the law.

"In Mew York the colored man is restricted as to the right of sulfrage by a property qualification. In other respects the same equality prevails.

"I embrace with pleasure this opportunity of declaring Mr. Chase.
"True Democracy makes no inquiry about the color of the skin, or piace of nativity, or any other similar circumstance or condition. I regard, therefore, the exclusioned the colored people the right of sulfrage as body, from the elective franchise, as incontraribles.

"For myself, I am ready to renew my pledge, and I will venture to speak in behalf of my co-workers, that we will got straight on, without faltering or wavering, until every vestige of oppression shall be erased from the statute-books of the sun, in all its journey from the ulmost eastern horizon through the mid-heaven, till he sinks behind the western bed, shall not behold the footprint of a single slava in all our broad and glorious land."—Mr. Ofage.

"Lawgunge is feeble to express all the enormity of this institution, which is now vaunted as in itself a form of civilization, ennobling, at least, to the master, if not to the slave. Look at it in whatever light you will, and it is always the scah, the canker, 'the bare bones' and the shame of the country; wrong, not merely in the abstract, as it is of the nativition, which is now vaunted as in itself a form of civilization, ennobling, at least, to the master, if not to the slave. Look at it in whatever light you will, and it is always the scah, the canker, 'the bare bones' and the shame of the country; wrong, not merely in the abstract, as it is often admitted by its apologista, but wrong in the concrete slave, also, and possessing no simple element of right. Look at the work of the contract of the co doubt or question

conducted by the most bitter and malignant appeals to the anti-slavery sentiment of the North. Under the sanction of Senators and Representatives in Congress, the country was flooded with pamphlets and them have not reached that point of boldness and honesty which induce men to follow principles to their legit-imate conclusions. One thing at least is certain; the menagers of the canvass believed that such doctrines were popular, or they would not have spent both their time and money in giving them such general circulation to the exclusion of all other matter. The election of Lincoln in response to such appeals shows that these men properly understood the popular sentiment of their section, to whom alone they appealed for votes to elect

their candidate. From these doctrines, principles, and acts of the Black successful candidate for the Presidency. 3d. As announced by their most honored and trusted leaders in the Senate of the United States. I invite attention to objects proposed to be carried out to the extent of their power.

First, That slavery is a moral, social and politicial evil ; and that it is the cuty of the Federal Government to pre-

second. That slavery is not recognized by the Constitu tion of the United States; and that the Federal Government is in nowise committed to its protection.

Third. That property in slaves is not entitled to the same protection at the hands of the Federal Government, with

ther property.

Fourth. That so far from protection, it is the duty of the Federal Government, wherever its power extends, to pro-hibit it; and therefore, it is the duty of Congress, by law,

bute to its ultimate extinction in the United States.

Sixth. That there is such a conflict between slave and free labor, that all States of the Union must become either slave or free; and sa all Black Republicans are opposed to slavery and slave States, their policy and doctrines look to

all these States becoming free, as not only the natural but desired result of the "irrepressible conflict." Seventh. That the Declaration of Independence express'y with more than usual emphasis and bitterness as the time for their re-election approaches. Nor would State I egislatures continue to return them to Congress if the people did not approve and sanction the doctrine thus appropried by those chosen to represent them. Eighth. That the Southern States do not stand upon an equality with the non-slaveholding States, because, whilst it is the recognized duty of the General Government to protect the latter in the enjoyment of all their rights of property, and would especially be required to protect their citizens from any act of confiscation in the common terri-tories of the Union, it would be the duty of the same General Government, not only to withhold such protection from the citizen of a Southern State with his slave property, in the

> Union is rendered a moral if not a phisical impossibility. To appreciate the full import of these doctrines and principles of the Black Republican party, they should be looked at in connection with the constitutional rights pulpit, the Sunday schools, and all the sources of Christand guarantees claimed by the Southern States. They

1. That the Constitution of the United States recognizes

of a slave is entitled to reclaim his property in any State in-to which the slave may escape, and that both the General and State Governments are bound under the Constitution to the enforcement of this provision; the General Government by positive enactment, as has been done; and the State Government, by interposing no obstacle in the way of the execution of the law and the Constitution.

I decline to enumerate other constitutional rights, equally clear, because I prefer to confine myself in this argument to those which have been fully recognized by halls of Congress, and by those who have been commis-sioned to speak for the people of the North, it is not and Constitution abiding man will deny that the rights strange that the public press should be filled with similar sentiments, only clothed, if possible, in more vulgar Constitution, and that the South is fully justified in delanguage. I simply allude to the fact without intending to weaken the argument by bringing to the witness-stand the lower order of Black Republicans, of the class tagonism between these recognized rights and the the subject. It is indeed true that, without a majority the fact that so many instruments can be found to do doctrines and principles of the Black Republican party in Congress, Lincoln will not be able to carry out at must give way. Surely no right-minded man, who admits the existence of the rights claimed by the South, will say that she ought to yield. It only remains to en-There is one dogma of this party which has been so solemnly enunciated, both by their national conventions quire whether the Black Republican party will secede from its position, and thus end "the irrepressible conflict" which their doctrines have inaugurated. Those who indulge the hope that such will be the case, are, in my honest judgment, greatly deluded. The boldness and earnestness with which this party have avowed their principles; the sacrifices which they have made to secure their triumph; the deliberation with which their position has been taken; the clear and emphatic committals of their conventions; their candidate, and all their leading men, the solemn acts of their State legislations : all indicate, with unerring certainty, that there is no reasonable hope of such a result.

These principles have not only been declared in the impassioned language of its advocates and defenders, but have at length found their way into the statute-books of the Northern States.

Every good citizen, north and south, admits that the Constitution of the United States, in express terms, requires our fugitive slaves to be delivered up to their owners, when escaping into another State. Congress has discharged its duty in passing laws to carry out this charged from the guestion. So tar from the question of slavery leading the fact of the security of the security of their families, require some stronger guaranty than the feeble assurance of partisan speculations, to quiet their apprehensions and allay their fears. This may be the case; but unfortunately for the future peace and security of the South, the causes which may lead to the security of the York and Pennsylvania, the corruptions of this party were so palpable and infamous, that their own press cried out against it. Those of the party who made pretension of honesty felt the shame and humiliation brought upon them; and yet, when the Presidential battle was to be fought, it was only necessary to raise the Abolition happer, and these arts of transl and corruption party. tion banner, and these acts of fraud and corruption were forgotten and forgiven in the greater and more absorbing feeling of hostility and hatred to the South and her stitutions. Shall we close our eyes to these histori facts, and indulge the vain hope that these men will p a different part, simply because they are transferred a new theatre of action? I do not doubt that the Bia Republican party will be guilty of similar and stransferred

are violative of the Declaration of Inde-at war with the law of God—a man who is indebted for his present election to the Presidency alone to his abolition sentiments—and who stands pledged to the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict," and indeed, claims to be its first advocate?—or, shall we look for this hope in the whispered intimation that, otic life.

The discourse of his office, Lincoln will prove faithless to the country was flooded with pamphlets and speeches bolding up slaveholders as "barbarians, and more crimior, in his emphatic declaration of May, 1859, that he bolding up slaveholders as "barbarians, and more criminal than nurderers," and declaring unhesitatingly in far are vor of immediate and unconditional abolition in every State in the confederacy where it now exists—doctrines which are the necessary and legitimate consequences of the universally recognized dogmas of the Black Republican party. It is worse than idle to deny that such are the doctrines and principles of their party, because all of them have not reached that point of holdness and honality to enforce obedience to the incoming abolition administration, should any Southern State second from the Union; or in the prospect of a more efficient execution of the fugitive slave law, when the marshal's offices in all the Northern States shall have been filled with Lincoln's abolition appointees; or in the refusal of Vermont, since the election of Lincoln, by the decisive vote of more than two to one in her Legislature, to repeal the Personal Liberty Bill of that State; or shall we look for it in the doctrines of negro equality, which finds among its warmest supporters the brightest lights of the Black Republican party; or in the annoucement solemnly Republican party, I propose to extract the aims and objects of the party. It will be borne in mind that I rely upon the declaration of their principles: 1st. As made by their national convention. 2d. As contained in the deliberate and repeated declarations of their only sectional in its principles, but sectional in its membership : thereby giving to the South the promise of such boon as she may hope to receive from the Black Republicans in their newly assumed character of guardians and the following propositions, as the plain and legitimate masters; or in the warning voice of their ablest statesmen, that the decisions of the Supreme Court in favor of our constitutional rights are to be met, not with reason and argument for reversal, but with the more potent and practical remedy of "re-organization of the Court," by adding a sufficient number of abolitionists to reverse existing decisions; or in the pregnant fact developed by the census returns now coming in, that the numerical majori y of the North is steadily and rapidly it creasing, with the promise of still further increase, by the addition of more free States, carved out of that common territory, from which the South is to be excluded by unjust and unconstitutional legislation; or in such manifestations of Northern sentiment as led to the nomina-

tion by this party of John A. Andrews for Governor of Massachusetts, after he had declared his sanction and approval of the John Brown raid; or in the election of the same Andrews to that office by seventy thousand majority, after he had dec'ared his anxiety to abolish of any remedy for these evils short of secession. You slavery, that "he could not wait for Providence" to have to deal with a shrewd, heartless, and unscrupulous wipe it out, but must himself undertake the duty with enemy, who, in their extremity, may promise anything. he aid of his Black Republican brethren; or shall we be pointed to the defiant tones of triumph which fill the 1861, the Federal Government will pass into the bands whole Northern air with the wild shouts of joy and of the Abolitionists. It will then cease to have the thanksgiving, that the days of slavery are numbered, and the hour draws near when the "higher law" and hatred of slavery and slaveholders" shall be substituted for "the Constitution" and spirit of former brotherhood; or to the cold irony which speaks through their press, of the "inconvenience" of negro insurrections, arson, and or duty to secede from the Union. Arouse, then, all murder, which may result in the South from the election your manhood for the great work before you, and be of Lincoln. In none of these, nor of the other facts to prepared on that day to announce and maintain your inwhich I have before referred, can anything be found to dependence out of the Union, for you will never again iustify the hope suggested by those confiding friends have equality and justice in it. Identified with you in who, in this hour of gloom and despondency, are disposed to hope against hope. Turning from these indications in the political world,

to the more quiet and peaceful walks of social and reian influence, for one cheering beam of light. Unfortunately, wherever you find the presence of Black Republicanism, it is engaged in this work of educating the hearts of the people to hate the institution of slavery.— To such an extent has this habit, on the part of members of Congress, of abusing the people of the South gone, that a citizen of a Southern State cannot visit the Capitol of his country, and lingure for an hour in the General Government during its and property from the General Government during its and property from the General Government during its and property from the General Government during its fact, a Standard Medicine, and are entitled to protection for both their persons school room is made the nursery of youthful abolitionists. The hope we are asked to adopt will find in these sources no encouragement or support. On the contrary, nothing has contributed more to the creation of that bitter feeling of hatred, which now pervades the two sections of the country, than the religious teachings of the North. It has broke social relations, severed churches, and now threatens, in company with its political handmaid, Black Republicanism, to overthrow our once happy and glorious Union.

I refer to one other source, upon which the South is asked to rely, and will then close the argument. We are expected, in view of all these facts, to rely for our safety and protection, upon the uncertain, and, at best, trembling majority in the two Houses of Congress, and told, with an earnest appeal for further delay, that with a majority in Congress against him, Lincoln is powerless to do us harm. I doubt not the sincerity of those who present this appeal against Southern ists. The hope we are asked to adopt will find in these

present, all the aggressive measures of his party .-But let me ask if that feeble but constantly decreasry, which, sweeping down all the barriers of truth, justice and constitutional duty, has borne Mr. Lincoln into the Presidential chair? Can that Congressional majority, faint and feeble as it is known to be, repeal the unconstitutional legislation of those ten nullifying States of the North? Can it restore the lost equali concurrence of Lincoln? or can it make christians of Beecher, Garrison, Cheever, and Wendell Phillips, or patriots of Seward, Chase, and Webb? Can the special concurrence of Lincoln? Or can it make christians of Sleepiness, Pains in the patriots of Seward, Chase, and Webb? Can the special components of the Stomack, patriots of Seward, Chase, and Webb? Can the special concurrence of Lincoln? Or can it make christians of Sleepiness, Pains in the patriots of Seward, Chase, and Webb? Can the special concurrence of Lincoln? Beecher, Garrison, Cheever, and Wendell Phillips, or patriots of Seward, Chase, and Webb? Can that majority in Congress control the power and patronage of President Lincoln? Can it stay his arm, when he wields the offices and patronage of the Government, to cement and strengthen the anti-slavery sentiment which brought his party into existence, and which alone can preserve it from early and certain dissolution? Can it prevent the use of that patronage for the purpose of organizing in the South a band of analogists. would not use all the power in their hands to eradicate the evil and restore the Government to its "ancient that a cool philosophy, located at a safe distance from the scene of danger, may reason plausibly upon the traitors, both to principle and duty.

These principles have not collaborated in the scene of chances of overthrowing a party so utterly unworthy of ganizing in the South a band of apologists—the mate-

stores harmony to their distracted ranks. On this point not simply that a comparatively obscure abolitionist have been put, are matters of small consideration compared with the more pregnant fact that ten sovereign when the sovereign where the more pregnant fact that ten sovereign party in the ten nullifying States affords practical proof President, and that we are asked to live under the adof the fact. In which of these States did the Black he publicans lose power in consequence of their acts repealing the fugitive slave law and nullilying the Constitution of the United States? So far from their anti-slavery legislate United States? So far from their anti-slavery legislates helps an element of weakness, it has proven in all sance could be abated; but the election of Mr. Lincoln is always for higher considerations. It brings to the spect nor confidence, that the South contemplates resistance even to disunion. Wounded honor might tolerate the outrage until, by another vote of the people, the nuisance could be abated; but the election of Mr. Lincoln involves far higher considerations. It brings to the South the solemn judgment of a majority of the people of every Northern State—with a solitary exception—in favor of doctrines and principles violative of her consist tutional rights, humiliating to her pride, destructive of the requality in the Union, and fraught with the greatest danger to the peace and safety of her people. It can be regarded in no other light than a declaration of the purpose and intention of the people of the North to continue with the power of the Federal Government, the war already commenced by the ten nullifying States of the North, upon the institution of slavery and the constitutions rights of the South. To these acts of bad faith the South as herstofore submitted, though constituting shall put flication for sharpfore submitted in no room for doubt. The sharpfore submitted is no room for doubt. The sharpfore submitted in the sharpfore submitted is no room for doubt. The sharpfore submitted in the sharpfore submitted in the power of the Parameters of the Para

whelmed with a sense of the great wrong and injusti whelmed with a sense or the great wrong and injustice that has been done to the minority section, mingled with an ardent hope and desire to preserve that Union to which he has devoted the energies of a long and patri-The difficulty is, there will be no response to it from those who alone have it in their power to act. Black

Republicanism is the ruling sentiment at the North

and, by the election of Lincoln, has pronounced in the

mest formal and solemn manner, against the principles which are now commanded to the country for its safety and preservation. As a matter of course, they will spurn these words of wisdom and patriotism, as they have before turned their back upon all the teachings of the good and true men of the land, or else they will play the good and true went of the land, or else they will play warfare to delude the control of the land. with it in their insidious warfare to delude the South into a false security, that they may the more effectually rivet their iron chains, and thereby put resistance in rivet their iron chains, and thereby put resistance in the future beyond our power. They have trampled upon the Constitution of Washington and Madison, and will prove equally faithless to their pledges. You ought not—cannot trust them. It is not the Constitution and the laws of the United States which need amendment but the hearts of the northern people. To effect the first would be a hopeless undertaking, whilst the latter is impossibility. If the appeal of the President was made to brethren of the two sections of the country, we might hope for a different response. Unfortunately, however, Black Republicanism has buried brotherhood in the Black Republicanism has buried brotherhood in the same grave with the Constitution. We are no longer "brethren dwelling together in unity." The ruling spirits of the North are Black Republicans—and be tween them and the people of the South there is no oth er feeling than that of bitter and intense hatred. Allens in heart, no power on earth can keep them united. Nothing now holds us together but the cold formalities of a broken and violated Constitution. Heaven has

by the South as the only solution which gives to be any promise of future peace and safety.

To part with our friends at the North who have been true and faithful to the Constitution, will cause a pang in every Southern breast; for with them we could liv forever, peaceably, safely and happy. Honor, and fature security, however, demand the separation, and in their bearts they will approve though they may regret the act

pronounced the decree of divorce and it will be accepted

Fellow-citizens of Georgia, I have endeavored to place before you the facts of the case, in plain and uninpassioned language; and I should feel that I had done injustice to my own convictions, and been unfaithel to you, if I did not, in conclusion, warn you against the dangers of delay, and impress upon you the hopelessness but, in the end, will do nothing. On the 4th of March slightest claim either upon your confidence, or your loyalty; and, in my honest judgment, each hour that Georgia remains thereafter a member of the Union, will be an hour of degradation, to be followed by certain and speedy ruin. I entertain no doubt either of your right heart, feeling, and interest, I return to share in whatever destiny the future has in store for our State and our HOWELL COBB. WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 6, 1860.

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